

THE
Gentlemans Exercise;
OR,

A Supplement to Mr. *Lathams*
Bookes of *Faulconry*, being the
Compleatest work ever yet printed in
our Nation of this Subject,

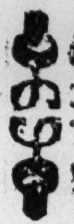
Containing the ordering and training up of all
Hawks in generall.

There is further added in this new Sup-
plement all the Material things in Mr. *Bert's*
Treatise of Hawks, who writes chiefly of the
short-winged Hawk, as also the way of re-
claiming Hawks from any ill conditions, and
the cure of all diseases and greifs whatsoever,
incident to them, out of experienced and ap-
proved Authors in forraign Nations, and at
home, not in Mr. *Lathams* Book.

Newly published this ycere, 1662.
For the publick good of the Gentry
of this Kingdome.

L O N D O N

Printed by *S. Griffins*, for *William Lee*; and are to
be sold at the signe of the *Turks head* in
Fleet-str eet, 1662.



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TO
The READER.

Courteous Reader,

THoughto accumulate expressions in commendations of the following Tract of Hawks and Hawking, I judge it altogether unnecessary, yet I suppose it will not be impertinent to insert a few lines for the satisfaction of the Reader concerning the Additions that occur to this *last* and *best* Addition of it. And as the Subject doth not *require*, so I hope, the Reader wil not *expect* here to meet with fine florid expressions; the *Mysteries* of the *Art* being
being

The Epistle

being more faithfully, familiarly, fully, and accurately herein demonstrated, *then in any of this kind*, as yet extant; and this being the *Product* and *Quintessence* of the many years *Practice* and *Experience* of the Painfull Authors thereof, will undoubtedly give *sufficient satisfaction* to the Ingenuous Reader, & to any who shall desire to *experience* its truth, & commodity, the work it selfe will *sufficiently* commend it selfe. Here being laid down the Rules for the breeding up & making of all sorts of Hawks as also *Choice and Excellent Experiments* for the cures of those many distempers to which they are incident, never til now published; and because Faulconers have occasion oftentimes to goe far from home, and to stay long abroad for the better effecting of their desired ends, this Book is comprised into a small
and

To the Reader

& portable volume to the end that (having this little Book allwayes in a readinesse) you may be hereby directed how to *Breed, Train,* and *Order* your Hawks upon all occasions whatsoever, as also if any mischance or sicknes happen to them (as frequently it doth) that having recourse to the remedies *herein contained,* they may prevent the *mischeifs* which otherwise will *inevitably* follow. And that they may (*with lesser trouble and greater facility*) find what they require *satisfaction* in; the *Heads,* and the most *material things* comprehended in this Book are collected into an Alphabetical Table; and in case you have already Mr. *Lathams* Book by you, then you may have the Additions alone; and though the price being but *small,* yet the benefit you may accrue thereby may be *great;* for the loss of one Hawk may a-

The Epistle

mount *to above an hundred times*
more then the price of the Book.
I need not say any thing in praise
of the Exercise of Faulconry it
felfe, it being as *Commendable*, and
harmless a Recreation as any I
know: I will therefore tire thee no
further with a *tedious* and *prolix*
Epistle, but wish thee *all the Hap-*
pinesse which the Exercise it felfe
can afford, and re-maine

Thine to serve thee.

A. H.



An
Alphabetical Table
belonging to the Ad-
ditions called
THE
Gentlemans Exercise.

A

A *Ustringers what*

page
10

B

B *Eame feather of the Hawk; Brayle*
feather

45

Beak of Hawks

7

Bruises, the cure

92

Casting

The TABLE

C

C asting of Hawks	p. 8
C awes of Hawks	12
Castings the signe of health a disease	38
Craning, calling of Hawks	52, 53
Cancker, a disease, the cure	79
Cray, a disease, the cure	84

E

E res of Hawkes	23
E ntayles, a disease, the cure of it	21
A Cure very strange of a Hawk wounded by flying at a Pheasant	95

F

F eeding of a Hawk in the mew	17
F light of Hawks at a Mag-pye	31
Frounce, a disease, the cure	80
Ground	

The TABLE

G

G Round champion to enter Hawks
Covert. P. 55, 56
61, 64

H

H Eron flight 30
Hare-catching by Hawk 31
Hooding of Hawkes 49 to 52
Hawk low in flesh, the cure 89, 91
Hart by Dog or Hare 83

L

L Aying of Egges by Hawkes in the
mew 41
Lash in the Eye, the cure 83, 84
Lyme in the Hawkes feathers, how to be
taken out 85

Mayls

The TABLE

M

M ayles their difference	10
M ayling, what	12
Muting a Hawk	14, 39
Mew, how to order it, and a Hawk in it	15, 16, 19
Medicines which are Rare	20, 21
Mites, a disease, the cure	23

N

N imming of Fowl, how to teach it a Hawk	10
Names of Faulcons	26

O

O rderyng a Sparrow-hawk	31
---------------------------------	----

P

P reparing of Hawkes	47
Pheasant	63
Pantise	

The TABLE

Pantise a disease, the cure 81

2

Q *Uarry, an Example very Rare* 57

R

R *Iver-Hawks their mannaging* 34
Ramage Goshawk how to be used 46, 47

Retrive 60

Royling of Hawks 65, 68

Reclaiming of Hawks from all ill qualities 69 to 77

S

S *Hapes of a good Faulcon* 25
Sociablenesse of Hawkes how to effect it 28

Spaniels their diseases and cures 42

Strain in the foot of Hawkes 83

Termes

The TABLE

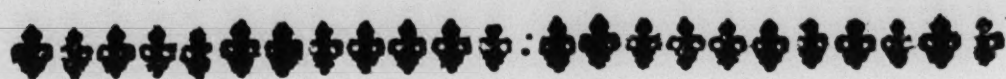
T

T Erms of Art belonging to Faul-	
conry	P 1, 2, 3, 4, 12
Taints what	6
In Time of Hawking what castings and what feeding to be given	58

W

W Atering of Hawkes	55
Vertigo a disease, the cure	81
Wind, the shortness of it, how curable in a Hawk	83
Wormes, the cure	87, 88

A



A
CATALOGUE
of Books

Printed for *William Lee*, and are to be
sold at his Shop, at the *Turks head*
in *Fleet-street*.

A Systeme, or Body of Divinity, in 10
Books wherein the Fundamental grounds
of Religion are opened, Heresies and Errors
confuted, the Orthodox Truth maintained: a
work seasonable for these times, wherein so
many Articles of our Faith are questioned, &
many gross Errors of late published, to the
scandal of all good Christians; the Second
Impression with many Additions, with the
Authors Epistles, never to Adde any more
hereafter. 1662. not quite finished.

Annotations upon all the New Testa-
ment, both in Folio.

The Saints Encouragement in evil Times
12. All three by *Edward Leigh Esq;* and
Master of Arts in *Magdalen-Hall* in *Ox-*
ford.

Dods

A Catalogue

Dods 10 Sermons on the Lords Super, with his Life & two Epistles, & his Picture. 1661

Plutarchs Lives in English, with a new Addition of twenty Lives, never before published in English, with the several dates of the years of the world, and the years before and after Christ when they lived, in large Fol. 1657.

Gods Revenge against Murther in thirty Tragicall Histories by John Reynolds, the third Edition, whereunto is Added the lively Portraitures, of the severall Persons, and Resemblances of other passages mentioned therein, ingraven in Copper Plates, 1657.

Silva Silvarum, or a Naturall History, in ten Centuries, whereunto is Added the History of Life and Death, or the Prolongation of Life, by the Right Honourable Francis Lord Bacon, Baron of Verulam in Fol. 16958.

Resuscitatio or bringing into publick light several pieces of the Work hitherto sleeping of the Right Honourable Francis Lord Bacon Baron of Verulam, together with his Lordships life, not before published.

The second Edition with some Additions by William Rawley Dr. In Divinity, his Lordships first and last Chaplain, and now Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, in Fol. 1661



A

Necessary and Profitable ad-
dition for the further Know-
of the Art of

FAULCONRY,

Not expressed in these three
Foregoing books of Faulconry

*The Twelve proper words of Art be-
longing to a Faulconer.*

1.



HE first word is, *Hold fast*
at all times, and this is spok-
en when the Hawk bateth
and oftentimes she will
bate without a cause;

2. The second word is, *Rebate your Hawke*
to the fist, and that is when your hawk by ba-
ting moveth off your fist, to have her to rebate
again unto your fist.

B

3. The

3. The third word is *Feed your Hawk*, for it is improper with Faulconers to say give your Hawk meat.

4. The fourth is, *she sniteth or sueth her Beak* for in the expressions of a Faulconer it is absurd, and ridiculous to say she wipeth her Beak.

5. The fifth word of Art is when your Hawke is weary, and disposeth her selfe to sleep is to say, *shee jouketh*.

6. When she orders her feathers with her beake (which is the sixth word of Art) you are to say that *she pruneth her selfe*, for you ought not to say she pecketh her selfe, and she pruneth not but when she beginneth at the leggs and fetcheth moysture like Oyle at her tayle, then she baumeth her feet and stroaketh the feathers of her wings through her beake: you are to observe that it is called the Note which she fetcheth such oyle. You are further to understand, that a Hawk would never be hindered in her pruning, for when she pruneth her selfe it is a true signe that shee is lusty and of good liking, and when she hath done pruning of her selfe, she will rouse her selfe mightily, and sometimes she countenanceth, and she putteth her feathers into order, and yet then she pruneth not, but you must then say that she reformeth her feathers, and not that she trimmeth, or pecketh her feathers.

7. The seventh word of proper expression in the Art of Faulconry is, that you must say that your Hawk collieth, and not that your Hawk beckett.

8. The

8. The eighth is that *the Hawk rouzeth*, and not that the Hawk *shakes* her selfe.

9 The ninth is that she *stretcheth*, & not she *scratcheth*, and not she *claweth*, or *scratcheth* her selfe.

10. The tenth word is that the *Hawk mantelleth*, and not that the Hawk *strecheth* when she putteth forth her leggs forth from her, one after another, and her wings follow her leggs, then she is said to mantle; and when she hath mantled, and stretched forth her wings together over her back; you must then say and very properly that *she warbleth her wings*.

11. The eleventh propriety of expression is, that *your Hawk muteth* when she easeth, & emptieth her selfe by delivering from her the ungratefull burden of Nature,

12. The twelfth, and the last is when you set your Hawk upon the *Pearch*; you cast your *Hawk upon your Pearch*.

The Terms of Art you are to use when you have any Cause to commend a Hawk for any of her properties.

First you must say that your Hawk is a faire Hawk, a huge Hawk, or a long Hawk or a short thick Hawk, and not that she is a great Hawk. You must say also that she hath a short Beak, or a long Beak, and not a long Bill, or a short Bill: which is but a Clownish expression: if you commend her for her head, you are to say that she hath a huge head, or a small head, or that she hath a faire seasoned

head, againe when you have fed her full you are to say she is full gorged, and not full cropped, and when she removeth her me from her Bowells you are to say that she putteth over. As for the endeweth, an inseameth and when the feathers of the Hawk are summed, and when unsummed they are already mentioned in the Alphabet call table of the Book.

These Termes also are especially to be marked.

You are to say again your Hawk hath long wing, and a faire long tayle with barres out, and standeth upon the seventh. And speaking of the feathers of the wings betwixt the body and thighs, you are to say shee fairely interpenned; and taking an accasion prayse her legg, you are to say shee hath huge legg, or a flat legg, or a faire infered legg.

Of the Beam feather of the tayle.

A Hawk hath twelve feathers on her tayle and one principle feather of the same in the middst, and all the rest in a maner are covered under that feather, and that feather is called the Beam feather of the tayle. Moreover there are black barres over-thwart the tayle, which will informe you when she is summed, or as other Faulconers have it, when shee is full fermed.

Of the Brayle feathers.

Mention hath already been made of them, but you are further to understand, that if the Brayls of the, Goshawk or the Tassel are besprinkled with black specks, they are accounted never the better, but if a Sparrowhawk be so marked upon the Brayle, or Musket you shall say she is degouted to the uttermost Brayle & it betokeneth great hardines. The feathers about the former part of the Hawk are called breast feathers: the feathers under the wing are called *plumage*; the feathers under the Beak are called *Barbe feathers*; and the feathers on the joynt of the Knee that are hanging and sharp at the ends are called *the pendent feathers*. You are to note that the feathers at the wings next to the body are called *the flagg-feathers*.

The Beame feather of the wing and Sercells:

Again the long feather of the wing is called *the Beame feather*, and the feather which in other fowl we call the pinion in a Hawk is called the Sercells, which feather if she be in a mew for the most part is the last feather that will be cast, and untill that feather be cast the Hawk is never mewed. You are to note that there are feathers on the Sercells, which are called *covert feathers*, the other feather are by many called *Say feathers*.

Of the Beake, Chap, and Sere.

THe Beak of a Hawk in the upper part is crooked, the neither part of the Beak is called the *Chapp* of the Hawk; the holes of the Hawks Beak (as already hath been mentioned) are called by the *Nares* and the yellow betwixt the Beak and the Eye is called the *Sere*; there are also long smal black feathers like haire about the *Seres* and they are called the *Cryvets* of a Hawk.

How to know an Hawk that is an Eyesse.

WHat an Eyesse is hath been already mentioned, she is so called by reason of her eyes, but for a Hawk that is brought up under a Buzzard or Puttock have many of them watry eyes, and they will not look so quick as a Brancher doth, and because the best knowledge of them is by the eye, they are called *Eyesses*; you may know also by the paleness of the *Seres* of their leggs, as well as by the *Sere* on the Beak, as also by the *Taynts* that be upon her tayle, and her wing, which *Taynts* come for want of feeding, when they are *Eyesses*.

What these taynts are.

NOW this taynt is a thing that goes overthwart the feathers of the wings of the tayle, as if it were eaten with worms, and it beginneth at first to breed in the body of the

the Quill, and the same Quill will fret and fall asunder through the same *taynt*, and then the Hawk is disparaged and made unfit for flight all that yeere afterwards.

It is worth your understanding that the first year of an Hawk whether he be a *Brancher* or an *eyesse* is called her *Sorrage* and all that yeere she is called a *Soare Hawk* and if she escape that yeere with good feeding and with good attendance she may endure long.

Of the disclosing of the Eggs of Hawks. &c.

Goshawks are commonly disclosed as soone as *choughs*, and in some places sooner according to the temperature of the country, and the timely breeding of them, Howsoever when you discourse with Faulconers you, if you will humour the affectation of their expressions you are to say that *Hawks* do *eyre*, and not breed in woods, and not build or make their nests, that they *draw* and beare *timbring* to them; and when in the beginning of the spring they beginne to make love you are to say that they *Call* and not *Cawk*. It is worth notice also, that when they be disclosed, and beginne to feather into a length, they will by kind draw out of their nests and come to the boughs, and returne againe to their nests, at what time they are called *Bowesses*, and when they are able to fly from the branch of one tree to the branch of another, they are called *Branchers* and then it is a seasonable and convenient time to take them, but the best

time to take the Sparrowhawk is about seven days after St. Margrets day which is in the middle of July.

The manner how to take Hawks and with what instruments. and how the said instruments are called.

THEY must be taken with nets which by Faulconers are called *Urins*, which nets are to be made with good small thred, and to be died either green or blew that they be not espyed. When you goe to take them you must remember that you carry a needle and thred with you to seile the eyes of the Hawks that are taken which must be done in this manner. Take the needle, and thred, and put it through the upper eye-lidd, and afterwards through the lower, and make them fall under the beake that she see not. When you have thus seild her, beare her home on your fist and cast her on the pearch, where let her stand and rest a night, and a day, and the day following cut her thred a way, which must be done very tenderly for feare of breaking the eye-lidds, then gently beginne to reclaime her, and deale softly with her, untill she will sit upon your fist; by any means be carefull you doe not hurt her wings. The same night after the teding of her, be sure that you wake her all that night, and all the next day which will make her the more easy to be reclaimed; the first meat that she catcheth let it be hot, and give her enough thereof.

*How to feed a Sparrowhawk, and how
to know her infirmities, and
the diversities of
them.*

IF your hawk be a Sparrow Hawk, feed her
alwayes with unwashed meat, and look
that her casting be *plumage* and that the place
under the pearch be cleane, and the next day
you shall find her casting under the pearch
whereby you shall discover whether she be
cleane or not, for some thereof will be yel-
low, and some green and some glamous, and
some cleere. If it be yellow, you may su-
spect that she is ingendring the *frounce*, which
is an evill that will arise in the mouth, or the
cheek, as already hath been represented to
you with the cure thereof; If her muting be
green she is in danger to ingender the *Rye*,
which is an evill that doth arise in the head,
and will cause it to swell, and make the eye
heavy, and dark, and if no remedy be prouid-
ed for it, it will fall down into the leggs and
cause them to ranckle, and if it assends up in-
to the head againe, the Hawk is lost, and past
all hope of recovery. The Hawk ingendreth
also the *Cray* of which and of the cure there-
of, as of the *Rye* mention hath been already
made.

To know the different mayles in Hawkes.

HAwkes have either *White mayle*, *Carvas mayle*, or *Red mayle*, which some Faulconers call *Iron mayle*, the latter is very *Red*, but *Carvas mayle* is between *White* and *Red*. A *Goshawke*, and the *Tercell* have not in their soareage, any name for their *mayles*, it is called their plumage. You are to observe, that if your Hawke reward to any Hawke by countenance to fly thereunto, you shall say that your Hawk doth cast thereto, and not fly thereunto.

Nimming or seizing of a Foule.

IF your Hawk hath taken a Foule, you shall say that she hath *nimmed* or *seized* on it, and not she hath taken it; And if the Foule doth chance to break from her, you are to say, that she hath *discomfited* many of the *Feathers* of the Foule, and that the Foule is *broken away*. Learn this thing, when your Hawk doth *nimme* or *noume* a Foule, stand a good way from her, and take away your Spaniels for fear of rebuking her, for divers Hawks cannot abide the Spaniels, and when your Hawk plumeth, come nearer and nearer to her, and if she leave pluming and look upon you, stand still and *cheark* her, and whistle to her, untill she plumes again; Serve her thus till you be nigh unto her, then softly fall on your Knees, and privately, while she plumeth, set your hand

hand, and be sure of the Iesse, for if you do otherwise, she will for fear carry the Game away, or let it fly from her, with losse both of the Game, and sometimes of the Hawk also.

Of Ostringers, Sperviters and Falconers.

You are to understand that they be called *Ostringers* that keep Goshawks, or Tercells, and those that keep Sparrow-Hawks and Muskeits be called *Sperviters*, and the Keepers of all other Hawks be called *Falconers*.

The flying of a Hawk to the Veiw, to the Beck, to the Tole, the Puerrye, and the Far Jutte.

A Foule being found in the River, set your Hawk some space from you on a Mole-hill, and creeping softly to the Foule, look backward to the Hawk, and with your hand Becken and Tole her to you, and when she is on wing, and almost in veiw of the Foule, spring the Foule, and the Hawk will nim her. If she nims the Foule at the further side of the River, then she slayes the Foule at the *Far Jutte*; but if she nims Foul that riseth, as you are creeping to the River, then she slayeth at the *Creep*. If she slayes the Foule aloft, then you must say, she took it at the *Mount*, or at the *souce*. But if the Foule dare not rise out of the River for fear of the Hawk, you must

must then say, that your Hawk hath received the Fowle into the River

The severall termes of Art in keeping of Hawks.

THe Hawk tyreth, feedeth, gorgeth, beaketh, rouzeth, endueth, muteth, jouketh, puleth over, pauneth, plumeth, warbleth, and manteleth. She tyreth upon rumps. She feedeth on all manner of flesh. She gorgeth when her gorge is full. She beaketh when she sueth or wipeth her beak. She rouzeth when she shaketh her feathers, and body together. She endueth when she is digesting what she eateth. She muteth when she voyds her ordure. She jouketh when she sleepeth. She puleth when she voideth her meat out of her gorge. She pruneth when she fetcheth oyle over the tayle, and anoynts her feet and feathers. She plumeth when she pulleth the Feathers off from any Fowle, and doth cast them from her. She warbleth when she draweth the wings over the midst of her back, and softly shaketh them, and letteth them fall again. She mantleth when she stretcheth out one wing alone, and afterwards the other wing, and most commonly she doth that before she warbleth her.

Of the Clawes of a Hawk.

THe Clawes behind are called the Talons. The Clawes within the foot are called The Pounces. The Clawes upon the middle stretchers are called the Long fengles. The uttermost

termoſt Clawes are called the *Petty ſengles*.

Of Mailing of a Hawk.

I Have made mention before of the feeling of Hawks, and in what manner it ought to be performed; you are to underſtand that Falconers of later and better knowledge will reſuſe to ſeel their Hawks at all. but will rather maile them, which is performed in this manner. You ſhall take a hankercher and knitting the two corners thereof together ſo ſtraight, that the Hawk can onely put forth her head: Which inforcing her to do, you ſhall draw the reſt of the Handkercher over all her body. and fold it ſo cloſe about her, that by no meanes ſhe can ſtir her wings, which being done, you may carry her home without any trouble, and there unmailing her, caſt her on the Perch.

How to make a Hawk to mute

TAke Porke, and put it into hot Milk, and feed your Hawk therewith and that will make your Hawk to mute after the beſt manner; And Porke, with the marrow of 2 Legg of Porke, will make her to do the like. Alſo uſe her to freſh Butter, and it will cauſe her to do the like. Alſo one or two meales of a Piggs liver hot, will make her do the like, but let her not have too great a gorge thereof, for it is a dangerous and ſurfeiting diet. Take alſo the white of an Egg, and
beat

beat it untill it be as thin as water, then put it into a vessel, and steep her usual meat therein, all the day before you give it her, and at night feed her therewith, and that which shall be for her dinner, let it lye in steep all night, but in any wayes see that you have fresh whites of Eggs, and if her feeding be of Porke it is so much the better. This is proved.

*A new way how to demean your self when
your Hawk is ready to fly.*

YOur late Falconers for the making of a young Hawk, will take a Partridge and seele it, then coming into a field which is most like'y for the Haunt of Partridges, and most convenient for the making of a flight, they will take the Partridge and ay her down close in some furrow, and cover her with a hat, so as she cannot be able to spring up; then having a long line fastned to the hat, they will have one to stand a far off from the hat, and to ho'd the line in his hand, All which when you see well prepared, then cast off your Hawk, and after that she hath flown one Bout, or two, when you see her head to be turned inwards towards her Game, you shall cause him that ho'ds the string to pluck away the hat, upon which the Partridge immediate y will spring, and the Hawk will stoope and pursue it, and as soon as she hath taken it, you shall reward her upon it, as with the Head, Neck, In trayles, and at the least

least one of the Leggs. Onely you must remember that before you give your Hawk this train, you must make her very willing to foot any Hind Partridge whatsoever.

*The new and best manner how dispose
and order your Mew.*

BE carefull that you set, and dispose your Mew, that no Weazell or Pole-Cat, or any other Vermine annoy it. You must take care also that it be not windy, or cold, nor that it be over-hot, but let one part of it stand towards the Sun, so that the most part of the day the Sun may come to it. You must be carefull that your Hawk be not troubled with any noyse, or with the singing of men or Women thereabouts, and that no Man comes to her, but onely he that feedeth her; and you must be carefull that she hath a feeding stock in the mew, and a long string to bind her meat, or else she will carry her meat about the Roome, and defile it with dust, or peradventure she will hide it untill it stinks and then feed upon it, which if she should it would procure her death, when it is bound therefore to the feeding stock, she will neither at feeding nor, at tyring, nor at lighting down, nor at rising hurt her selfe. Be carefull also that when she hath fedd, that you take away what she leaveth, and look, that she hath fresh meat at every meale, for of stale and evil meats many diseases will
infect

ensue, and look that you never goe to the mew, but when you carry her either meate or water to Bath her, and suffer no Rain to wett her, if possibly you can help it. As for her bathing it will nothing hinder her mew-ing. It is observeable that for all the warmth and closeness above specified, that your mew should have a convenient place from some window builded above a yard outwards and at least a yard and a halfe square which would be only lathed of an indifferent wide-ness without any loome, so that the Aire may freely come in therat for this must be the place where the Hawk in the heat of Summer may weather her selfe which will be as comfortable to the Hawk as any meat whatsoever. Moreover your mew must never be without Hawkes stones of all sizes, and sand gravel, and green turfs, for it is both wholesome and naturall for a Hawk to feed upon the green grass, yet the turfs must be often changed, and so must the water in which she batheth, the tub being large and not above five inches in dep^h at the most.

*A new proviso how to put the Hawk
into the Mew.*

You must be ver y carfu' that the Hawk hath no sicknesse before you put it into the mew, for as I often have found true by Experience, a sick Hawk will never mew well, for though she mew she wil not endure. Some time without any medicine oh consideration many

many devise how they may mew their Hawks for some put them in at a High estate, and some when they are but very low, and some when they are empty and leane, but it maeth not much matter for that if the Hawk be sound, nevertheless you shall heare my advise, as I have prooved by experience, whosoever putteth a Hawk into the mew so high that shee may be higher, she will hold long ere she looseth her feathers, and whosoever putteth her into the mew leane, and will be long ere they remount; and whosoever putteth her into the mew too leane and hungry, if she hath meat at her will, she will eat too much because of her hunger, and will be in jeopardy to kill her selfe therewith as hath been often seen, but he who would have to indure, and mew kindly, my counsel is that she be neither too high nor too low, nor in distress of hunger, but as she should best fly, but take heed the first day of too much eating, till the time that she be stanch, and after that you may give her such meat as I shall hereafter describe unto you.

*In What manner to feed your
Hawk in the mew,*

IN the first place look with what meat she hath been most accustomed to be fedde, and feed her therewith eight dayes together and give her Birds enough morning and evening

evening and let her plume upon them and take catting of the plumage and that wil cleane her well, and cause her to have a good appetite, and when she is well cleansed, you may give her afterwards what meat you will, so it be cleane and fresh. The best meat to make a Hawk mew soonest without any medicine, is the flesh of a Kiddle or of a young Swan, or young Chicken, or of a young Goose for such flesh is hot of it selfe. The flesh also of a Rat is very excellent,

You may also take peices of great fresh Eeles and especially that next unto the navill and wett it in the hot bloud of Mutton, it is not onely good to make your Hawk to mew but it will also make her white after her Soarage, the severall fleshes above mentioned be very good to mew a Hawk, and to keep her in State, but look withall that she hath plenty every day, & that she rather leave the lack, and every third day let her bath if she hath any mind thereunto, and when she is almost summed, then let her eat Hens and fatt porck; and the flesh of a Hound is very good, for to speak the truth, and as Experience hath often taught us, there is no meat generally so good for a Hawk that is in a good and perfect estate of body as Dog flesh is, so that it be given warme, and not stale.

*A good way how to mew a Hawk
speedily without any pre-
judice unto her.*

THe experiment is thus approoved. Take an Adder that is red of nature, and complexion ; there be Snakes also, of the same kind, and they are very bitter, take two or three of them, and cutt off their heads, and their tayls then take a new earthen pot that was never used, and cutt them into small peices, and put them into a pot to seeth, and let them seeth at leasure, let the pot be covered, very close that no aire come out of it, nor any steaming or breath of it, and let them seeth so long untill the pi:ces turne to grease, and put it into a cleane vessal, and as often as you doe feed your Hawk anoynt her therewith, and let her eat as much as she will, and that will mew her at your will,

*A good way to have the Hawk to
mew, and that her feathers
should not fall.*

TAke powder of Canel, the juice of Frankcost, and the juice of Porany, and take three or fou | norfels of your Hawks Meat, and wet them therein, and make your Hawk to swallow them and use her to it many times.

*Another Medicine approoved
for the same.*

TAke the skinne of a Snake and of an Adder and cut them into small peices, and temper it with hot Blood and make your Hawk to eat thereof, and she shall not mew.

An excelent Medicine for any sickness within the body of a Hawk, and if it shew not outwards how it shall be helped and in what manner.

A Man may know the infirmities of a Hawk partly by the countenance of it, but it is strange to know many diseases when she is utterly ignorant thereof, or how they come; for a disease of this nature, feed your Hawk with an Hen, and then make her fast two dayes afterwards that she may have her body thoroughly emptied. The third day take honey, and seeth it, and fill her full and bind her beak that she cast it not out againe, and then set her out againe into the Sun, and when it draweth towards night, feed her with a hot foule, and if this will not help her never look for other medicine.

For the passion that Goshawks have fasting

TAke the Roots of small Rushes and make juice of them, and wet their meat therein and make them eat thereof, and it will help them,

*An approved medicine when a Hawk
hath the Stone in the fundement.*

WHen your Hawk cannot mure, then she hath this disease called the Stone, for which sickness you shall take the heart of an Hogg, and the grease of an hogg, and cut it with the flesh of the heart, and give it her, and as experience often hath instructed me, it will recover her. This is an approved medicine, which hath seldome failed.

*A New and approved medicine for the
diseases of Hawkes in their entrayles.*

WHen the intrayles of a Hawk are payned, she is more then ordinarily sick, the signs are she will have desire much to rest and will sleep when she putteth over her meat; and the flesh which she hath in her gorge, if she doth cast it up will look as if it were sodden; and many times she will assay to put over her meat but cannot, if shee doth cast it up, she may be helped, but if not she dyeth. The cure is to take the Yolk of eggs raw, and when they are thoroughly beaten together put thereto Spanish Salt, and as great a quantity of honey, and wet therein the Hawks meat, and feed her therewith three dayes together, And if she make dainty in eating of it, inforce her to follow three, or four morsells a day, and presently she will recover of that infirmity.

*A Sure and pretty way to take a Hawk
that is broken out of the mew, or any
other Fowle that have taken up her
perch all night in any place.*

THis must be done in time of night, Climb
up the tree softly with a lantern, and have
a good light in it, and lett there be no more
lights but that alone. Let the light be to-
wards the Hawk or the Fowl that they discov-
er not your face, and you may take them by
the legge, or any other place of her as you
your selfe shall please. This is approoved for
I have knowne many who have taken both
Hawkes and other foules after the same man-
ner.

F I N I S.



A further supply to
the Noble Art of Faul-
conry, taken out of the most
excellent *Authers* beyond
the Seas, who have wrote
on that Subject.

How to choose a good Faulcon



F a man doth well he should
never take the young Faulcon
out of the Eyry, till the
time that they be new sum-
med and hard penned, or if he
doth commit that errour, he should presently
man her, but as soon as he hath taken
them

them. he should cause them to be conveyed and placed in an Eyrye, that do most resemble the Eyry, of a Hawk, if he may possibly come by any such, and there breed her up, and feed her with good flesh, such as the flesh of pullets, Chickens and pigeons, and the like for otherwise her wings will never grow to any perfection, and her leggs and other parts will quickly be broken, and will be crooked, and her trayn feathers, and for the most part all her long feathers will be full of Taynts.



The shape of a good Faulcon.

1. **T**He shape of a good Faulcon is first to have wide nares.
2. Secondly high and large eye-idds and a great rolling Black eye,

3. The

3. Thirdly, a Round head, and somewhat full on the topp.

4. Fourthly a short beak and a thick one, and as blew as azure it selfe.

5. Fifthly a reasonable High neck, and and barbe Feathers under the Clap of the beak.

6. Sixthly, a good large breast, round, fleshy, strong, hard, and stife banded. And that is the Reason, why the Faulon puts Such confidence in her breast, and striveth with it and doth most ingage it in he incounter, with any foule; and because she is very strong armed, she useth more freely to strike with her pounces, and her talons. she must be, moreover broad shouldred, have but slender sayles, full sides, long and great thighs she must be strong and short armed, large footed, with the seare of the foot soft, and of the same colour of her beak, and nares, she must have black pounces. long wings, and crossing the traynes, which trayn ought to be short, and apt to bend, and bow to every side, for in the trayn of a Hawk her greatest help consisteth when she flyeth; and therefore for strength as well as for beauty, when a train feather or covert feathers is broken, or bruised, we do covet and indeavour, to imp them againe or set them to right, because it may be the lesse hindrance to the hawk in her flight.

The Names of Falcons according to their age.

1. **T**he first name is an Eyeffe, and that name doth last as long as she is in the Eyry.

2. The second name is, she is a Ramage Faulcon, and so she is called when she hath left the Eyre, and this name she keeps during the moneths of May, June, July, and August.

3. Thirdly they are called Soarehawks from the end of August to the end of November. You are to understand that they keep their first plumes or feathers they have on a whole yeere before they cast them, and those feathers are called soare feathers.

4. The fourth terme which beyond the seas, is given unto the Faulcon is that they are called *Marzorells*, which name the have from January until the midst of May.

5. Fifthly they are called *Intermewers*, or Hawks of the first coat, from the middle of May to the latter end of December, they are called *Intermewers*, because they cast their old, and have new feathers. One sort of Faulcons are called the *Perigrin* because that never any one have yet found where they cycled in any Region, some report they come from Candia, some from Ciprus, some from Russia and Tartaria and other places.

*The differances betwixt the Haggard
Falcon, and the Falcon Gentle*

1. **T**He Beame feathers of the Haggard (as she is in her flight) are longer then the faulcon Gentles, her trayn somewhat larger, the Haggard hath a flat thigh, but the Falcon Gentle a round one.

2. the Haggard will ly longer on her wings then the Falcon Gentle, and hath a more deliberate and leasurly stroak, then the other Falcons hath.

3. The Haggard at the long flight is far the better, and doth excel all other kind of Hawks for good wing, and the maintanance of her flight which is a true signe of a strong, and a good back.

4 The Falcon Gentle is more hasty, and more outrageous then the Haggard is, who better knoweth the advantage of her flight then the Faulcon Gentle doth, because she hath been oftentimes forced to prey, for himselfe, neither hath she been kept under by any hand, to make her the more eager and greedy of the prey, but onely as she hath been naturally accustomed of her selfe to fly at her own seasons, which she doth advisedly, and with great advantage.

You are to understand that the Faulconers beyond the Seas doe highly extoll the Barbary Faulcon, but because they do slowly answer soe great a commendation, I shall forbear to speak any further of them.

of

Of the Sparrowhawk.

BEfore that a man flies a Sparrowhawk, he should be thoroughly well reclaimed, by bathing, carrying, feeding and pluming, before people, and so ordered that she may love her keepers fist, and his countenance, abide both the Horses and the Spaniels, and that she be clean within, well scoured, with washed meat as also with plumage and sharpe let, and comming as well as from the pearch, as from the ground, or out of a tree unto the fist of a Sperviter.

Above all things you must take good heed that your Sparrowhawk fail not in the first flight at great Birds, least ever afterwards she turne taylor, and accustome her selfe to smaller birds. He that would learne, to make a Falcon well, let him begin with a Hobby, and he that would make the Gersfalcon, let him acquaint himselfe with the Merlin; but he that can keep and make a sparrowhawk, well shall be able also to keep a Goshawk for by the one the other is learned.

How to make a Hawk to love other Hawks when she hateth to fly with them.

SOME Falcons there are, who will not fly with other Hawks, but draw backwards and will not stirr, some againe will crabbe with every hawk, and fly of purpose to crab with

with them, the Hawk which hateth other Hawks doth crab with them, and she which feareth other Hawks doth fly from them, to redresse which inconvenience, you must have a gentle lanner, which is to be set on a pearch with that Hawke, but far off enough, and by day light then give to each of them a bitt of meat, as you pass by them, and set them neerer and neerer, and when they shall be neer to one another, put meat between them, that both of them may feed upon it; if the Faulcon make no resemblance to crabb with the lanner, you must gorge her up at night with good meat, and set her abroad in the cold upon a pearch if she be in good plight, and able to indure it; let her sit upon the pearch three or foure houres in the mean time let the lanner be held neer unto the fire for halfe an hour, and afterwards take her on your fist; then let another bring you your Falcon, hooded, and hold her close, unto the lanner, and when she feeleth the warmth of the lanner, she will draw to her, and hugg to her, for her heat; let them stand together without jouking, untill you see the Faulcon hath a great desire to jouk; then unhood her softly, but let it be in such a pace as she cannot see; when day appeareth, you must set them on the perch, one neer unto another, but yet at such a distance that they cannot reach on another. This being done two or three nights together, let them both be set abroad the third or fourth night in the cold
and

and so neere that they may sit closs together on the pearch, and when you descry, that of themselves, they draw neere to on another for warmth, unhood them, and feed them and pearch, and lure them together, and by degrees it will make them familiar with one another,

How to fly the Heron.

YOU shall make a Hawk a quarrey in this sort, in the morning when you perceive your hawk to be sharp set bruise both the bill and feet of the Heron, and goe into a meadow, if your Hawk will not fly at the Heron cast out a lure, and if she doth seize on the Heron give her the heart thereof to feed on for her reward, and when shee hath eaten it, give the Heron to him that held the Hawk before, and let himASSE it about his head holding it by one of his leggs, or wings, then unhood your Hawk againe and let her seize on the Heron as he allureth with it, then despoyle the breast of the Heron, and let your Hawk feed upon it, and take the marrow of the bone in the Herons wing and give it to your Hawk; and doing this two or three dayes one after another, you shall muzzle your Hawk thereunto, and make her to love the Heron; which the sooner you shall effect, if you at the first shall inure her with a Make hawk that is a good Heroner.

*How to make a Sparrowhawk
to fly to a Mag-pie.*

IF you would make a Sparrowhawk to the Pie, dismember the Pie and cast her on the ground to the Hawk, and feed her upon her with a hot meale, as with a finch or such like bird; use this order with her twice or thrice and afterwards cast up a Pye to your Hawk that his seiled, being dismembred as a fore-said, and let her kill her, and feed upon her. Also you may take a feather or two out of the Pies wing and set the Pie up in some tree, and lett your Hawk kill her there, and make her as good a reward as you can thereof. And having done twice or thrice, you may fly, your Hawk to the wild Pie, but ever remember that making in your traynes the Pie be dismembred that is to say, her bill and her tal-lons cut off, or so tyed, and abated that she be not able to hurt the Hawk.

How to make a Falcon to the Hare.

IF you would make a Falcon to the Hare; her lure must of a Hares skin stuffed with straw, and when she is well lured, and you would enter her, tye the Hares skin to the end of a Creance, and fasten it to your saddle pummel and when you gallop it will moove like a running Hare, then unhood your Hawk and cry *Back with the Greyhounds, Back with the*

with the Grey hounds. And when your Hawk commeth to seize the said Hares skin, let go the creance, and suffer her to take it, and reward her well upon it, and make the most of her that you can devise, and when you goe to enter her the second time, let not your creance slippe at the first, but rather pull it from her, and afterwards let her seize upon it, and so by little and little you shall teach her to stoop unto it, for so she must do at a wild Hare; and you must feed her all wayes amongst the Dogges, and when she is wel nuzzled, and entred in this manner, take a live Hare and breake one of the hinder leggs and let her goe in some faire place among the Doggs, and your Faulcon will stoope her, and ruff her, untill the Dogges may take her; Then take her from the Dogges and cast her out unto the Hawk, and cry Back, unto the Doggs,

An approved way how to keep a Sparrowhawk in good order.

Rise early in the morning, and taking her upon your fist, cap her on the trayn with your two forefingers, and strooke her on the wings that she may mantle and warble, and advance her selfe bolt upright and delicately upon your fist. Sometimes also take off her hood, and put her it on againe fayre, and softly for feare of rebuking her, when you have kept her two houres upon the

the fist, then set her in the Sun to weather her halfe an hour, that being done call her to your fist, with meat, and whistle to her often, and chirp with your lips, that she may learne to know your voyce when you call her, and when she cometh reward her well deale with her alwayes as gently and as amiable as you can devise. When she is well manned, and well comming on, try if she covet not the water to bath her. If she doe bath, you may afterwards fly her; but first get, on horseback, and call her off the Greyhound with a creance as for feare she should make strange to come to you, on horseback; then you may boldly fly with her; But remember alwayes to espy some flight with advantage, at the first, for feare of discouraging her, for when she is once well muzzled, and entred, you may be afterwards the bolder to fly with her. Beware that you feed not any Hawk, with two sorts of meat at once, for that is dangerous, and the substance being divers they will breed evill humours, and worm, in a Hawk, and fill her with wind. Beware also, that you give not your Hawk the flesh of a brood Hen, or the flesh of Beasts that be old, or hurt, or tayne- ed; It wil not be amisse sometimes to change your Hawk meat, and feeding.

D

H.

*How to do, when a River Hawk will take
stand in a Tree.*

IF you have a Faulcon, which as soon as she hath once or twice stooped, will take her stand in a tree, you must forbear' to fly her in places where trees be, and you must have two or three live trains, and give them to sundry Faulconers, placing them all on purpose, some here, and some there, and when your Hawk hath stooped, and would go to stand, let him unto whom the Hawk doth most bend, cast out his train Duck seiled, and if the Faulcon slay her, then reward her; but if peradventure that in doing this twice or thrice she will not leave that trick, then the best counsel that I can give you, is fairly to rid your hands of such an ill-conditioned Kite.

Of the high flying Hawk.

THe high flying Hawk should above all things be made inwards, that is fond of the lure, because it is no less worthy in a high flying Hawk to make in, and turn the head at the second or third tols of the lure, when she poureth down like a stone upon it, then if she had killed; nay, such a Hawk is more esteemed then the other, and the Faulconer more to be commended that can win his Hawk thereunto: for to come unto the lure is taught by Art and industry, but to kill a fowl, is the natural property of every Hawk.

How to help a Hawk that turneth tail to tail, and giveth over her Game.

IT sometimes comes to pass, that a Hawk flying at the Partridge, will neither kill it, nor fly to mark, but turneth tail to tail, as the Faulconers do term it; that is, when she hath flown a bow-shot, or more, she giveth her Game over, and taketh to a tree, you shall then call in your Spaniels to the Retrife that way that your Hawk flew to the Partridge, and the Faulconer drawing in himself that way, shall cast her out a live Partridge, which he shall carry with him for that purpose, and this must be done in such a manner, that the Hawk may see it, and fancy it to be the same which he flew at, and so crying, when you cast it out, *Ware Hawk, ware,* make her to seize it, and to feed upon it, that she may be encouraged thereby to fly out the whole length with a Partridge: The day following you shall not fly with her in the manner aforesaid, but prepare her against the third day, by keeping her sharp and hungry, and if she then give over, serve her with a quick Partridge again but if she fail the third time, rid your hands of her, for it is ten to one if ever she proveth to be a Hawk of any value.

How to help a Hawk that will not fly at all.

FOrasmuch as some Goshawks, and others, which are taken in September, do not know their prey so well as those who are taken sooner, because they have not preyed so long as those that are older, it oftentimes doth come to pass, that when they are brought to the fist, and brought even to the point to fly at the game, they will take a tree, and will not fly at all. To redress this inconvenience, you shall go into a plain field, where there are no trees, with a quick Partridge, the which you shall give to some of your company, and your self having rode up and down for the space of half an hour, with your Hawk upon your fist unhooded, you shall draw neer unto him who hath the Partridge, and when you are come within ten or twelve paces of him, he shall privily cast out the Partridge, which if your Hawk fly at, reward him well. This hath been often proved by the experience of many Faulconers.



A good Caveat, that a Goshawk being known to be a good Partridger, be not flown with to the Pheasant.

IF the Goshawk be a good Partridger, beware that you do not let her fly at the Powt, or the Pheasant, for the Pheasant flieth not so long a flight as the Partridge doth; and therefore the Goshawk being more desirous of prey, and more ravenous then any other Hawk, will more delight to fly a short flight at the Pheasant, then to hold out a long one at the Partridge: True it is, that some are good for both, but those are very rare; and therefore you must have more consideration thereof: The same care and caution is also to be had of Tercells.

The principal point of consideration is, that you incourage any Hawk well at the first. n flying with a Goshawk it oftentimes doth

come to pass, that flying in the snow, and killing their prey upon the ground, they fill their bells with snow, so that the Faulconers cannot tell where to find them: At such times you must fasten a bell upon the covert feathers of the Hawks stern, or train, and that aloft neer unto her Rump, for so the Faulconers of *Polonia* use at all times of the year to fly with their Hawks; and it is a good means to know at all times where, and what is become of the Hawk.

*How to know the disease and health of
Hawk, by her naughty Castings.*

YOU must make choice of soft white Cotton, and make your Casting as big as a great nut, and at evening convey it into her gorge after you have supped her: In the morning make diligent search to find it, and observe carefully in what manner the Hawk hath rowled it, and cast it; if she hath cast it round, white, not loathsome in smell, and not very moyst, and waterish, it is a manifest token that the Hawk is sound: but if the Cotton be not well rowled, and is cast forth long, not white, and stinking, or very moyst and slimy, it doth argue that the Hawk is full of diseases: You must observe, that these castings do import so much the greater evil by how much they do more resemble the castings of a Hawk in colour and smell: wherefore you must the more exactly mark it, and

much, and what kind of moyſture doth drop and proceed from that caſting; and be careful withall, to note the colour and ſmell thereof. If the Hawks caſting be long, not wrought round and full of water, by how much the more long and moyſt it is, by ſo much the more it betokeneth the Hawk to be diſeaſed; if it be black, and ſtinking, it ſignifies the Hawk to be in a very bad eſtate. If the caſting be green, it is a ſign that ſhe is ill-affected in the liver; if it be yellowiſh black, and very moyſt and ſlimy, it argueth the Hawk to be ſtuffed with humours proceeding of too great heat, or from immoderate and over-great flights, or from too much baiting.

Faulconers are accuſtomed to give their Hawks caſtings of plumage, ſometimes being empty above; and alſo in feeding, to ſuffer them to take feathers, but eſpecially to Sparrow-hawks, they give them the jouks of the wings of ſmall birds, and quails, tearing with their teeth, and plucking away the longeſt feathers.

*To know in what eſtate a Hawk is by
her Muting.*

IF the Mute be white, and not over-thick, nor have any black ſpot in it, or at the leaſt but little, it is an excellent proof that the Hawk is well, and in a good condition.

If her Muting be white, intermingled with red, yellow, grey, or ſuch like colour,

it is a sign that the Hawk is very ill and diseased, and standeth in need of scouring.

If the white hath a greater part of yellow in it, then of any other colour, it sheweth that the Hawk is over-charged with cholerick humours.

The muting of a Hawk which is very black declareth the liver to be infected, and is the most deadly sign of all others, for if it continueth so but three or four daies the Hawk undoubtedly will die, but if it be so but once it bodeth no great hurt.

A green muting is a sign also of a corrupted liver, and haply of some imposthume, unless it be that she hath been gorged with some wild or rammage meat, or hath been her self a wild and rammage Hawk; this evil is dangerous, and must timely be look'd into to have a remedy provided for it.

The muting tending to red, doth signify that the meat is not perfectly digested, and then it is full of small worms, which evil may easily be cured with good and warm meats. The evil of the head amongst Hawks is infectious, and will pass from one Hawk unto another, as the Mangy doth amongst the Spaniels, or any other contagious disease.

Of the laying of Eggs of Hawks in the time of their being in the Mew.

Hawks in the Mew are subject to sundry accidents, but the greatest mishap that may be, is when they fall to laying of eggs. This

This indeed is a great mischief, and oftentimes proveth to be the death of the Hawk.

A man shall know by this when they fall to laying of eggs; from the neck of the Hawk, down to the very middle of her train, there will be upon the feathers, a certain thing like the flower of bran, of a pale and ashy colour.

And because this is occasioned by the means of a too lustful pride, it shall be requisite to keep them low, and to hold a hard hand over them, by pinching them of their food, and by giving them liquid and moyst flesh, from the middle of April to the end of May, which is the only time to be feared in all the year for this disease. When the Haw doth leave her croaking and crying in the Mew, it is a manifest sign that she is with egg, which you shall know, both by her grossenels, and filling in the pannel, as also by her idle standing still, without any desire to feed. If the eggs be grown any thing great within her, you shall hardly prevent it, but she will lay them: it is good therefore in time to keep her low in April and in May, and to minister unto her Aloes Epatick washed, and a quantity of Saffron lapped in Cotton, and make a scouring of it, thrusting it down into her gorge the Hawk being empty-pannell'd, and having no meat to put over, keeping her on your fist after it, until such time as the scouring be in her gorge. Of this, and such like scourings, you may give your Hawk every third or fourth day, for four or five times, and using this order, no doubt but your Hawk will do well.

A



A brief

TREATISE

Of the Cure of

SPANIELS,

Of many Evils and Diseases
incident unto them.

THe Spaniel being so necessary a servant to the Faulconer, and the Hawk, that they cannot be without him, it will not be amiss to speak something of the many diseases to which the Spaniels are subject, and to give you a true account of the cures of them.

The Mangy, in the first place, is the most capital enemy to the quiet and beauty of a brave Spaniel, and may be thus cured. Take of strong vinegar two quarts, or less, as your discretion and the strength of the Mangy upon the Spaniel shall direct you: Take also six ounces of common Oyl, three ounces of Brimstone, six ounces of the soot of a Chimney, or black of a pot, two handfuls of bray-
ed

ed salt, and Serced, boil all these in the vinegar, and anoint all the body of the Spaniel, shifting his litter often, and if perhaps the hair doth come off, as many times it will, bathe the Spaniel with the water of hops, and anoint him with Boars grease.

Sometimes a salt humour distils upon their throats and necks, for which outwardly anoint all the place with the Oyle of Camomile, and wash the throat, round about the grief, with vinegar not overstrong, and with salt; if you do this, you shall recover your Spaniel, and drive away the distillation of all salt and evil humours from him.

Sometimes a Spaniel having been hurt, there will be certain worms that will ingender in the wound, to cure which, you must convey into the wound the gum of Ivy, called by the Apothecaries, *Gumma Hederae*, keeping it there for the space of two dayes, washing the wound with wine, and anointing it with hogs grease, oyl of Earthworms, and Rue: But when the worms do grow within the body, you must cause him, either by love or by force, when he is fasting, to swallow down the yolk of an Egg, keeping him after it from meat untill night. When a Spaniel is hurt, as long as he can come to lick the wound, he needs no other remedy, his own tongue being his best Chyrurgion; but when he cannot come at it, and the wound is venomous, you must use the powder of *Matresilva*, dried in an Oven, or in the Sun; and if it be the biting of a Fox, it will suffice to anoint it with

with oyle wherein Earthworms and Rue is to be boiled.

But if he be bitten with a mad dog, you must presently thrust a red hot iron through the skin of his head and his pole, just betwixt the ears, and after that you must pluck up the skin of the dogs shoulders, and flank and thrust it through with a hot iron in the like manner. The giving of this vent unto the wound, doth give great ease unto the Spaniel, and is a ready way to cure him.

Sometimes by the means of too much rest and fatness, the Spaniels do loose their sense of smelling, insomuch that they are not able to spring or retriue a Partridge, or other fowl; in this case take two drams of Agarick, and one scruple of Sa^l.gemma, beat these into powder, and incorporate them with Oxymel, making a pill as big as a nut, cover the pill with butter, and so give it your Spaniel, either by love or by force, that he may swallow it; this will bring him to a quick seat, and sense again of smelling, as hath been oftentimes proved. Moreover, it is very necessary to cut off a little of the Spaniels tail when it is a whelp for sundry occasions, for in so doing, it will be a means that no kind of worm, or other mischiefs, shall greatly offend that part of the Spaniel, which if it be not cut off a little at the top, will be subject to many inconveniences, and will be the cause that he will not adventure to press over-hastily into any hedge or covert in the pursuance of his game; and besides the benefit

nefit of it, the dog will become more beautiful by cutting off the top of his tail, for it will afterwards bush forth very handsomely, as experience doth instruct you.

It will also be very requisite, when the Spaniels whelps are one moneth old, or somewhat more, to worm them under the Tongue, which must be plucked out by some device or other; for when the worm is once drawn forth, the Spaniel will become the fairer, and be more fat and lively. And this in brief may suffice to be spoken concerning Spaniels, and their diseases and cures.

FINIS.

A View of
Mr. BIRTS Book,
 Shewing the use of the
Short-winged Hawk.

Also some other observations
 as may be made use of, and not
 in Mr. *Lathams* Books.



*The manner how to use the Ramage soare
 Goshawk, after she is taken from the
 Cage to the Fist, until she flies.*

You must buy your Hawk at the latter
 end of *Michaelmas Term*, unless you
 have notice or expectance of more be-
 fore *Christmas*, for commonly this Hawk ap-
 pears

pears not out of its Coverts here, till 3. James, and one that hath been taken from that time, and done so little for her self, is not likeable.

When you have a late taken Hawk, you must follow her in this manner; continue her upon your fist ten daies, or a fortnight, (unless you find her sound in a shorter term) which you shall the sooner understand, because you see how she putteth over her meat, and how she doth indue it, and if any doubt be, there will hardly a mite escape your sight, whosoever doth carry her for you, for she must find no other perch then the fist, from the using, until the going to bed, when she must go with you; in which time, as is fit, you must give her casting.

How to begin with it.

Woollen is not generally approved of, but you may use thrums gotten of the Weaver washed, but not with soap, cut the threds an inch long, or less, and size them out small for casting, and give them loose with her meat, or otherwise; you may tye upon the threds two or four small knots, leaving some threds open at the end of either knot, otherwise you may give plumage, and some small bones of that part of the wing that is usually broken from the Partridge: You may not use Flannel (as before is said) nor the joukes and feathers of a house-dove, your casting must not be too great.

The manner of casting.

When your Hawk is in strength of body and stomach bettered, you may proceed to Of pepper: pepper: pepper: to kill the worm they brought with

with them out of the cage; but you must be careful thereof, for many have died thereupon; but to the better ordering thereof, you must take this course, first make the water seeth, and then put thereto a quantity of pepper, and a less quantity of Stavesacre pounded small, you may put in the lels of both, because you seeth them in the water which will make it strong, then you must strain it through a fine linnen cloth, and then wash the Hawk therein. By using of the common sort of peppering, either the Hawks by pruning themselves get the pepper in their beaks, and setteth them on fire, or else makes them to cast their gorge, and so sicken and die, or the back part of their wings grow red, and in time an incurable blister will grow thereupon, which will lame the Hawk.

The place and time of doing it. The place of peppering should be in a warm room, the fire not great, and in the evening no matter what company, both of men and dogs, nor what light or bustle, for the Hawk seeing so many things, any of which might give offence alone, the change makes her confidently to look at all, and know not which to be afraid of; let her then, as she desires, dry and pick herself, and so give her some meat.

The means how to manage an Hawk. You must never suffer her to go off your fist for the first twenty four hours, but when you have a friend ready to ease you, nor must you stand still with her, but walk as conveniently as you can, but when you sit, you must be moving your hand to and fro gently, that the

the Hawk may leysurely remoue her feet backward and forward, which will save many a bate by her angerly striking wing. You must have a special care through the whole fortnight of her bating, which will much distemper her. Every morning you must walke abroad with her in company both of men and dogs, for towards the Sun-rising she will be unquiet; for although she be true watched. yet you will find in her a natural working and stirring; which to put her from, you must give her the wing of a Pullet, Mallard, &c. and teach her so to alter nature, you may all the day following keep her walking in any company upon her feet in the house, or elsewhere after you, and sometimes upon your fist which must be her only ease, for a minutes standing on a perch then; would go neer to spoyl her.

*Lose not
the morning.*

When the evening cometh, the Hawk is willing to take her rest, and wil readily take up her lodging on your fist, not looking for other perch: When she is so sociable, you may shew her the hood, which you must make large, especially at the beak, she will not be shive of it at that time, though this is the most difficult thing to bring a Hawk to. You must have it wide at the beak to feed her through it, which will presently allure her to the enduring of it, but you must have a care also how you do it so.

*The Hawk
made soci-
able, shew
her the
hood.*

When you find her securely feeding, & her head in the hood, you must gently and lightly raise your right hand, & beware of giving her

E

a sudden

a sudden dislike, and so by degrees you may enure and imbolden her to it, by pulling it off, and putting it on; remember to leave her with the hood upon her when she is feeding, and the best way then is by a stump of a Partridge wing.

You must have patience in doing of it, otherwise if in hast you bob the Hawk by this trick, she will not take her meat in the hood, where by she might have been taught to endure it.

For mailing of Hawks.

After you have watched your Hawks truly, as soon as it is light you must mail them up in a handkerchief (they must not be fed before she is mailed) made close about the shoulders and body, you must not mail up the tops of her flying feathers, lest you thereby maim the web of her feather, her legs they were laid along under her train, but to save her train from breaking any feather, because her legs and it must be tyed together; therefore plait a large handkerchief six times double, and lay that upon her legs, under her train, by which means by binding her up, you cannot bruise or crack a feather.

When your Hawk is thus mailed up, you must lay her on a cushion, and carry her down under your arm, she is now so fast she cannot rebel, and though she strike at the hood, and strive to stir, she cannot; when she is quiet, holding the hood by the Tassel, you may gently put it on. Thus you may follow her hooding and unhooding, till she be accustomed.

If she be frightful, and cannot endure some things, you may present them to her, walk up and

and down before the fire, while it is blowing *How to re-*
or stirring, and in a little use she will not bate *medy the*
or stir her self; if she be fearful of the dogs, *frightful-*
lay her down on a cushion upon the ground, *ness of*
where she shall for that time have familiarity *Hawks.*
enough with them; and she lying so, and your
walking by her, and plying her with the hood,
and so continuing till towards night, you may
then unmail her. Some Hawks that have thus
been mailed, in a winters day have not made
a mute; but if they should, which is unusual,
she fouleth none but a few of her small fea-
thers about her tewel, which are presently
washed with a sponge, without any hurt.

Being thus unmailed, and sitting on the fist,
she will take the hood by candle-light, many
Hawks will hood then, that would not by
day-light, but it must be done by holding
it gently to her beak, which she must be as
willing to put into the hood, as you are to
put it on, the least hasty motion will present-
ly put her in mind of what she formerly met
with. As you feed her often in the night,
when you attempt the putting on of the hood:
so must you do in the morning before day; if
she be not coy of the hood at or a little be-
fore Sun-rising, if they be carefully handled,
they are for ever made well hooding, be sure
that the Hawk hath not its full rest that night
they are mailed up, but and when they are
so, they must be followed, for fear they fall
again.

If your Hawk be distempered, and you
know no reason why, use her not otherwise
but

but with a loving respect, and as soon as may be make a peaceable love and reconcilment between them, there is no indifferent hooding to be looked for by this manner of using her; for she must do it well in the highest degree.

Calling of a Hawk.

When you have thus brought the Hawk to take the hood, you must follow her with castings, whereof enough hath been spoken before; afterwards you must begin calling of her, and that not above the distance of eight or ten yards until you find that she is bold enough, and not fearful, and that she be much in love with your voyce, w^{ch} you must never fail to give her from the beginning of her feeding, until she is flying, and that must be loud enough, as if you were to call her 30 or 40 score, when you call her but ten yards.

To call in cranes.

When you begin to call her in Cranes, though it be but a small distance, it must be done from the hood, and from the fist of another man.

As you are thus calling your Hawk in cranes, it is very certain she will soon come to that understanding, as that she will bate upon hearing your voyce before she be unhooded, then cease calling until she be quiet, then call again, then cease until she be unhooded; and then when you see her coming, hold out your fist, she must not come before she be quieted. For experience shews, that long winged Hawks let into the lure in the

the time of their bating, have had their eye
setled upon some remote object from the
lure, and have gone thither; and missing
the lure and not coming to the knowledge of
it, have been lost. After your calling of her,
and that she is come to the fist, you must al-
wayes give her some meat, which will soon
teach her to follow you at your call

After you have done calling your Hawk, if *How to be*
you keep her not on your fist, you must let her *show your*
down on a low perch, where all sorts of peo. *Hawk.*
ple and dogs travel by her, and fire is made
and blown, &c. yet will she not make any
bate, you may then set her in the cleanest
room in the house; for unlesse she be unqui-
et and angry, she will not mure, nor wil she
stir till hunger provoke her. In the evening
of the third day after you have called & sup-
per her, let her not part from your fist, it
possible, till you go to bed, and then you
must rise, before morning, & take her on your
fist again, that so she may apprehend it hath
been her perch all night. You cannot be too
well acquainted. she must never be hooded in
the house, nor unhooded in the field.

By these three days painful following your *This course*
Hawk, she will not bate, and your familia- *if she be*
rity will be such, as that you may thereby *found take*
better her dyet in her calling, and of a poor *from the*
Hawk from the cage make her strong and full *cage, will*
of flesh, & poverty is the nurse & mother of all *make her*
diseases. You must note now your Hawk is to *flying in 20*
be called loose, not weakned or hanged with *dayes.*
drawing

drawing her cranes above eight or nine score, you must call her thirty or forty score before you put her into a tree, if she falleth off, 'tis want of a stomach, or want of weathering and bathing, which you must carefully afford her before; however, if she do fall off, and go to a tree, you must attend her pleasure with patience, better then, then when in sport; but use maketh perfectness, therefore you must before you fly her, make her well acquainted with you, and your voice; but if such an accident should befall you three or four nights before you went to fly her, you must not fail to shew her a Partridge the next night, to which purpose a hand Partridge is best, this must be done at Sun-set, you must set the Hawk down upon a stile, gate, or rail, and walk from her; when she doth remove, and jet up and down, you must call her, which she will gladly hear, and come down, then you must sup her, and put her up no more; the reason for this course is this, when your Hawk is in a tree that hath been long kept and mann'd, and been a longer time in bondage before she came to you, she now begins to know her self, and thinking of what she did formerly for her self, she would get her supper, and it is so late, that she seeth nothing whereon to prey; and therefore when she shall see the next night what is in her power to command, you shall not need to bid her go, for she will fly with spirit and metal. No Partridge in the world can fly from a good short-winged Hawk, and the Pur in her

A reason of
th's flying.

her springing, will make any Hawk fly there. to, if she be rightly ordered, and in strength: you must have a special care of that, and that she hath all her rights; let her not have any smack of wildness, or want either weather or water.

Watering of Hawks

As for water, you should shew it to the Hawk two or three daies after she is peppered, but it must be at a brook, or some gravelly place fit for that purpose, holding your fist to the water, and the end of your lines in the right hand; if she did not bathe at the first or second day shewing her water, it should be that she had no desire to bathe, and that when she refused so to do, wildness or rammishness should not be the cause thereof: if she did jump into the water, you must have something ready in your fist to shew her, when she made shew of coming from it, which would make her ever after, when she had done, look for your fist, where she should dry, prune, and oyl her self; and this to be done till she be a true flying Hawk.

The place to enter Hawks, Champion ground.

For the place to shew her a Partridge, it should be in a Champian, where Partridges will certainly fly to a hedge, then your Hawk must needs take stand upon a bush in the
E 4 h dge,

hedge, for it is great odds that she shall not have it in the foot, and although she be far behind it, it will she assuredly go to the place, because the love of the Partridge invites her, and commonly neerer then that she shall have no place to go unto, and at the retrieve there is no doubt but she will have it; but if your Hawk either hath it in the foot, or was so neer it, that with striking at it, in the fall beaten it clean through the hedge, upon which the Hawk sitteth, it can prove no worse, but if she sit upon the ground, you must stay both men and horses, for it may be the Partridge is not fluked,

A Hawk that hath thus shewed her mettle, will not sit long so, but up unto a bough, then you must ride in quietly; if the Partridge be there, it is very lucky, if not it will be pleasurable to you to see you have so hopeful a young Hawk, whom you must presently please otherwayes, by pulling the neck of a brown chicken in sunder, without breaking the skin, and having tyed it to the lure, or cranes, holding the end in your hand, throw it out fluttering, which will very well please and satisfie her.

To begin her flying at Partridges that are heavy flyers.

Where you first fly the Hawk, you must be sure there has been no store of hawking, and then you may know they can fly no better then a hand-Partridge, and they will fly wile

worse at that season, then some Partridges do that have been well flown too, three weeks before Michaelmas. I have ridden out of Essex into Suffex, unto the East part of the Downs there to enter my Hawks, where I have not failed to do it, to the great wonder *A large* of the worthy Knights and Gentlemen in *Quarrey* those parts, in whose company I have killed a moneth together, with an entermured Goshawk, eight, nine, and ten Partridges in a day, in the whole time, with one Hawk I killed fourscore and odd Partridges, five Pheasants, seven Rayles, and against my will four Hares, and yet I lost some through foggs and rain, where it was noted by those Gentlemen, that if my Hawk had fallen in Fern, or among some shrubbed furzes, I would, when I came in, but hold up my hand, and she would be presently there; or if any man else got in before me, if he held not up his fist, she would light on his head: if therefore you follow the Hawk with flying, as I used mine, you will have no cause to complain of the short-winged Hawk, that if they sit still but one houre they are presently wilde, and care not for their keeper, you must rather have a care to give her ease still upon a low perch with such company passing as I shew'd before if it hath rained you must see her high, for if she bate to come to you either when you come to take her up, or otherwise she shall wet her wings, so as she shall have more need to weather then when she was set out.

During

During Hawkingtime, how to give Castings.

The manner of giving Casting in the time of Hawking, is over-hand, without any meat, when you go to bed, although she had much meat above it did not hurt. Casting thus given, could not hinder the putting over her meat, nor should lye in her pannel with her meat, but after the meat is gone, then cometh the casting, that maketh clean, and carrieth away what is left: This you must do before flying, but after she is flying, she will upon every flight take some plumage, and therefore with the bones and feathers of a Partridge wing I conclude her supper. From the beginning of Hawking, until after Michaelmas, you may every day give two castings, in return whereof sometimes you shall have three from the Hawk.

When you have early in a morning killed a Partridge, and given the Hawk the head, if you intend to fly much that day, you must get the head from her again, which you may do this way, pull out the heart, and break off the wing, holding the heart to her, and bruising it betwixt your finger and your thumb, she will receive it at three or four bits during which time you continue your hand in his place, and cunningly take up the head, letting her jump to your fist, where she will plume upon the wing, till you have bitten the skull from the brains, that she may have them without

without bones. But if it will not be your turn to fly any more, or Partridges be scarce, you may give her the head, heart, and wing of her quawy.

Some old Austringers, with whom I have been in company in a Hawking journey, have been afraid to have any thing stir in their chamber, for hindring their Hawks from casting, and do keep the room dark, so that little light appears, for the same reason; so that when they rise, they are driven up and down in dark corners, wherein to set their Hawks till they cast, when it were fit they were in the field to fly. But I was never yet forced to stay for my Hawks casting, neither need any man that will follow his Hawk with that familiarity as I have shewed herein before, for so either in the field or house carried bare-faced she will cast, or you may in any of them pull off her hood when she offereth. Nothing but sickness, wildness, or rammishness, making her stare and look about her, can make her afraid to perform those duties, which otherwise she would do. Thus much for Castings.

The manner of feeding, during the flying.

You must never feed your Hawk throughout the season, but upon the best meat you can; she must not taste beef, and her feathered meat must be but seldome cold: To help her the better, few nights must miss you, wherein

wherein you thrust not cut the marrow of the wings of either Duck, Pheasant, or Partridge, Dove, Rooke, or the like, breaking off the bone at either end, and so with a feather the end cut off, drive it whole without breaking into a dish of fair water, setting the Hawk loose upon the table. You shall give it her between your thumb and your finger which she will much desire and joy in, this will keep your Hawk strong and able, the better the meat is the lesse will serve. This practice will soone tell you, that there is a difference between the wing of an old Dove, and the wing of a young Pigeon and as much between the wings of a Dove flying a broad for his food, and a Dove kept in a mew, though the one be lean yet is it tender, and moyst, and the Dove in the mew although it be full of flesh and laid fat upon the neck and under the wing, yet pulled in peices it will be hard and extreemly dry.

Note

*Hawkes apt to tend upon the Doggs
for the retrieve.*

Now is the Hawk made flying to the feild, where soon she will learne to tend upon the Doggs, for nature will quickly teach her to know what good service the Spaniel doth her: if now by some ill accident you misse a flight (the Partridge running into a Cony hole, as is usual in Kent &c. The Hawk may strike at it in the fall and so the Partridge fluck, in Sussex I have seen two flights
lost

lost in one afternoon, by the Partridges falling upon the hedges which were a rod broad in some places) although you may be sure if you let your hawk alone & beat to serve her with one other Partridge that she should tend on the Doggs, and kill it; yet you must not suffer her to doe so, for then she would be more in love with the Doggs then your selfe, because, they answere her attendance with springing the Partridge unto her, and although for want of Partridges they cannot alwayes serve her, yet she will expect it with so much desire, that she will neglect your calling of her, and so prove an ill comer, the source of all ill conditions, and one be-gets another, for by this meanes she learns to catch Hens, which fault if she be taken in get some of your company to run and catch her by the legs, letting the Hen go, rather then fail of doing it well, doe it your selfe, when you have so done set her down upon some convenient place then call her and give her some meat and plumage, and so she will be reconciled, and not at all more unfit to fly again.

must be prevented

To remedy Hawks flying at Hens

To bring the Hawk to the Covert.

Having your Hawk at this passe you may goe with her to the covert, if the covert be large, you may put up your Hawk. and question not but she will draw after the Doggs though you stand still (the field hath taught her

her that) if you serve her not in half an hour, take her to your fist and give her something, and then put her up again, and this bettereth her conditions. But if you let her still draw, and not serve her, hunger will make her look out to save her life, then neither your voice, be it high or low, or your action in the covert, will be regarded by her; but her attendance will be on the dogs.

Taking the Pheasant.

If you spring a Pheasant, having not your dogs in the same command as you have them in the field, you must make all the haste you can after your Hawk, whom yet you will scarcely find, were you not by the questing of the dogs drawn where she is; it is ten to one she will not hunt for it upon the ground, if she should it will teach her wit, but it is likely she will, if the covert with broom or furzes be not thick in the bottom, but that she may see it, she will, as the Pheasant runneth, tend it, flying over it from tree to tree, and when the dogs do spring it, she is so over it, as that it will never rise to go to a high perch. if it should, the Hawk would have it before it come there, and then falling among the dogs, they strive who is most worthy. This is quickly done, and before you can get in to them, may be the Hawk enjoys it, though with some contention; but that will not be amiss, for it will teach her not to be too hot on a Pheasant upon the ground, I never

Divers
Hawks
have been
spoiled so
with dogs.

never had cause for seven years together afterwards to cry *Here ret.* For if the Hawk hath it not in the foot the first flight, when the dogs will not meddle with it, then you shall be sure before you can get to them to hear a bay, while the Hawk is over the head of it, when having been well flown, the fear of the Hawk maketh the Pheasant sit fast. Your Eyefle Hawk is more eager, and will strike at the Pheasant, which it seldome but misseth, and so striketh her self under the Pheasant, and then if the Pheasant riseth upon that advantage, it is lost, without you have very good fortune. The Ramage Hawk will not do so, because she hath met with some rough dealing from the dogs before, but she will so tend it, as that she will challenge it for her Master. I have ever had such success with such Hawks, as what with their true flying and diligent attendance, at the retrieve I seldom found the Pheasant so high, but that I might take it down with my hand, or else shake it down in my arms, which done, I go to a convenient place, whither my Hawk would diligently wait upon me, and there holding it by the legs, I should soon have my Hawk upon the body, but I would flly put her to the head, covering the body with my hat or glove, and so please her very well. *Pheasants no hindrance to the Hawks fly- ing after them*
 Some men are of opinion, that if a Hawk be well rewarded upon a Pheasant, she will forbear the true stirring Partridge; but I never had any, but either my discretion in manning them, or their good disposition hath them so

so prevayled, that still they have loved Partridge better then Pheasant. If any aske why I desire not to have my Hawk take the Pheasant from the perch, and why I would have my Hawk put to it by the Doggs in seizing a Pheasant on the ground, the reason of the last, is because generally all Doggs are hotter in the covert, then in the field, and she may meet with Doggs, whom if she be not coy of, might indanger her life, especially if she catch a Hare for then my own Doggs might do it. For the first have seen a Pheasant when the Hawk hath come to strike at him at the perch, chop to another bough with such skil, as that he hath gotten a long bough between him & her, and with his cunning removes beat the Hawk out of breath, and during this conflict would still strive to get above her, and having done soe gone proudly away, leaving the Hawk out of breath and unable to follow.

The covert hindreth not a Hawks flying in the feild.

I was once intreated to fly a Goshawk of my neighbours that would not kill a partridge nor had killed none that yeere: flew herto the covert, where by incouraging my Hawk, that winter she proved a good Partringer. Its approved that the flying to covert doth not hinder a Hawkes mettle in the fields,

CHAP. II.

How to reclaime a short winged Hawk from any ill condition, and first how to bring a Hawk that will wild and seeke for Poultry at a House to good perfection and stayedness; and to gets that Hawks love, in whom an ill Keeper hath bred Carelesnesse.

There is no Hawk so plentifully abound-
 ing with all faults but with good keep-
 ping and managing may be brought to good
 perfection, therefore persons that are Austringers,
 and given to fellowship and good company,
 must have a care how they order their
 Hawkes, for their masters will find that dili-
 gence wil effect any thing: with such Hawks of
 this ill quality, you must not deale as with
 Hawks frō a Cage, for her wiling and Housing
 came by her not coming, her not coming was
 want of love to her keeper, for if she had so
 loved her Keeper, as that she would have come
 to him he would have been out of his wits
 if he would have let her alone to wile and
 House.

First Fault
 want of di-
 ligence in
 ordering
 Hawks

Second Fault wildnesse and rammishness
 of the Hawk.

You may suppose also and very probably
 that the Hawk is wild and rammish with all,
 which is a second meanes to let her travel in
 this sort, and therefore your first course must
 be

be by watching and manning to make her very gentle and familiar, when she is come to a perfect gentlenesse, you must call her from the fist of another man to a catch or lure, wherewith you must make her much in love with your sweet and milde using her, which will make her love you better then ever she loved House. Let her please herself upon the catch, offer not to meddle with it, but let her freely and peaceably enjoy it; and when she is pluming upon it, feed her with bits of good meat from your hand, it will make her look for that sweetnesse not onely when she is upon the catch, but it will make her likewise love thee when she is upon the Quarrey. If you shall ply her thus in your hand, it will bring her to such a passe, as she will readily jump to your fist from the catch, and the sweet and often using her thereof, will make her leave the Quarrey in such manner, and so preserve her feathers from wetting. At your first beginning of calling her, you must have her in cranes as I directed before, wherewith she may be stayed if she offer to drag or carry the catch, which in condition is for want of love to the former keeper bred in her: but doe as I here advised, and you may be confident, that she will be made hereby more truly loving unto you then a Hawk shall be made brought from the cage. And now though you have her most readily coming to the catch, if you handle her with no better respect, but onely caring how for that present to get her to the fist, and

and thereby please your selfe and not at all her she will be weary of it and al to her old trade, whereas being handled as a foresaid, you need not doubt to put her among Hens, whom at any hour of the day she will leave for love of you, and the catch, which asketh one longer time then the throwing it out, which you should use to her every hour, if you are not sure of a flight.

If notwithstanding all your kindneses to your Hawk, in the way I have prescribed (though I cannot think a Hawk will doe so) you have flowne a Partridge to a House, and the Hawk hath taken a Hen, then let some one in the company that can tell how to doe it make haste unto it, taking up both Hawk and Hen, and run to a Pond or Pit (there is no dwelling House without one of these) and therein over head and eares, wash both of them together three or foure times, then having the Hawk upon his fist, let not her keeper shew himselfe, untill he that hath her, hath with her lines fastned her calling cranes to her, then let her keeper give her his voyce out of sight, the Hawk being still hold though she bate to goe to him, this must be done by him unseen & at a distance, afterwards he must draw neer, and give her his voyce cheerefully and let her in cranes be let goe to him. when he throweth out the catch in cranes, if being wet, she should desire to fly to a Tree to weather and dry her selfe. You must not think she hath done a fault in this, for she hath done penance for it and therefore when

*How to
serve a
Hawk,
that wyles
and houses*

she cometh, looketh to be made much of, in which you must answer her expectation, it is hardly possible any Hawk should be so ill qualified but by this meanes she may be recovered.

Hunger will rather keep the Hawke from coming to fist.

Some Novices in this Art, believe that if his Hawk should be hungry and sharp, she will the sooner come to him, but no such matter, unlesse his Hawk doth wondrously love and affect his keeper: hunger is the special meanes that draweth her from him, and her small familiarity with him, will make her the better pleas'd with what she provides herselfe and make her look out for her owne provision: observe then whether it be not the main point, for an Austringer to have his Hawk in love with him, though it be gained by a great deale of patience.

Note:

How to stay an Hawk, that having kild a Partridge will unwillingly suffer her keeper to come unto her, but will carry it.

If you have so carefully manned your Hawk, as that she neither fears you nor is afraid of any man besides, yet still there may be afeare remaining in her, which is rather a jealousie, that her quarrey shall be taken from her by you and she should be glad to give herselfe a better reward thereupon, then you will

will allow of (this proceeds from the small recompence you have bestowed on her, when you have takē her frō her quarry, but it shews metle, & spirit in a Hawk) you must therefore remedy that fault in her, by this meanes. As she is upon the catch and so long as she stands stil, fearing she knows not what, stand you still not offering to go nearer then you are, untill she fall to be busily pluming (you must hold your cranes fast and continually give her your voyce,) then walk gent y to her calling of her, and whereas her feare was her Quarry should be taken from her, let her find altogether the contrary, and let her injoy it, and moreover have in readinesse her supper, or breakfast, or at any time of the day such meat as is warme, and good (her tast is very good, although it cannot compare wlt h her sight) and feed her with little bits out of your hand if she look at you for more, forbearing what is in her fuot, then doe you forbear to give any more, untill she fall again to pluming then give her your voyce and feed her again. If you doe this, she will look as earnestly to your hand for a reward, as a Spaniel for a crust, this will so win her favour, that at any time thereafter, when she hath a Partridge in her, she will not onely give you leave but lovingly expect your coming.

HOW

*How to reclaime a Hawk that will carry
a Partridge into a Tree.*

So soon as your Hawk is gone into a Tree, get all the company to goe under her, using as fearfull a noyse as they can, shewing hats and gloves which will presently make her remove, though it may be to another Tree, thither you must follow her again with the like noyse if that doth not remove her you must use more violent means, as striking the Tree with sticks or throwing cudgels up: she may perhaps remove twice or thrice before she come to ground, whither as soon as she is come, you must lovingly give her your voyce, which will joy her to heare, being then assured of what she hath got she shall possess it with content.

*A remedy for a Hawk that as soon as
she hath caught a Partridge
will break, and gorge her
selfe upon it.*

The cause of this fault is thus, when at first she had caught a partridge and before you come in had fed on it, so much as you feared would have hindred your whole daies sport you should nevertheless have dissembled your passion, & not with such impatience have taken her from it; for she having now found the sweet thereof and recalling, the wrong you offered her in so sudden taking of her up, will
more

more earnestly, and with more hast feed up-
on the next, lest she be served so now again.
The best remedy for it is this : The next Par-
tridge she flies at and kills, if you come in be-
fore she break, let her alone with it and feed
her with your hand, she siting on it as before I
directed. If she happen of a bare place, disturb
her not, but ply her with meat frō your hand
in such abundance until she forbears. It will
not be amiss, when you have put on her lines,
to pinne her down at length, and whether she
bath it in a bush, hedge, or ditch, never reward
her, until you have her in the plain & that will
make them as soone as they get a Partridge to
fly thither, then if she bate upon extraordinary
occasiō she shal not go away gorg'd; you must
not be sparing of your labour in feeding of her
as aforesaid, though it be for three or foure
houres together, and when you find her care-
les of her Quarrey take h-r to the fist. After
she hath gorged her selfe upon her Quarrey
(as many times she will have eaten it up, al-
most before you come in) doe not stint her of
the rest, but use what provocation you can,
no doubt it will make her choyce how she
feeds after she hath been thus over fed, and
use more leasure in devouring her Quarrey.

*How to use that Dog that will car-
ry for fear of the Dogs.*

If when the Hawk hath got a Partridge,
& as soon as the Dogs come to her she carri-
eth away the Quarry, it is the next hole to
hide

hide her selfe if the Spaniels follows her, thither and remove her from thence, the Dogs are to be blamed and turned away, this ill quality of theirs is gotten by them in the covert, where being hot in their sport, they teach the Hawk more wit then knavery, for she will not seize of her Quarry on the perch, or ground for feare of them. Here let me adde on inconvenience which I omitted, when I spoke of seizing of Pheasants in coverts, commonly the Hawk hangeth on one side of the bough, having fast hold of the Pheasant, and the Pheasant upon another, which is very dangerous for the Hawk, and the like mischeife must be, when you toss the Pheasant on high unto her, for whe the Hawk catcheth it so high, she will not fall downe plum with it, but will strive to shew her strength, and then a Pheasant hiting a bough though it be but a twig, if the Hawk let it not goe, she must hang as before. The remedy against carrying of the Hawke is by carrying her quarrey into the plain and there serve her as you would use her ramish Hawk, if you use her so hardly upon the hearing of your voyce she will be so secure as she will not flit for feare of the Dogs, knowing that from you she shall have her reward with quietnesse.

How to use a Hawk that will carry a Partridge and there eat it.

If this fault be in her natural disposition, and practise, let her be short coped, she will hold a Pheasant well enough for all that, when
your

*An ill cu-
stome*

your Hawk is thus coped take a leather fashioned like a bewet, put it about her hinder talon, and then butten it to the bewet, wherein her bel hangeth, and it will so hold up her talon, that she cannot at all grip with it, then she cannot sit upon a bough hold a Partridge and feed, it it must be as long as the bewet, that it may be fit to hold up her talon, in such place as you shall see cause, if it be too short it will hinder the trussing a Partridge, and so discomfort her. You must cut a little slit in the midst of it, or somewhat neerer the butten, as you doe in the leather, wherein you couple your Spaniels, which you must fasten about the talon of your Hawk, and then butten it about the bewet as you butte the couples about y^e Spaniels neck. This will not fail to prevent this fault.

How to reclaime a Hawk that will neither abide Horse-men, Strangers, Carts, Women, &c.

This fault is clearely for not being well and orderly manned, of which having spoken largely before in the making of Hawks, I shall adde this further; after by good and sufficient watching she is brought to patience, find out some place where there is some great march, or assembly at Bowls, or other game or exercise, there in crane set her upon some mans fist and let her jump to a catch, and thereupon dandle the time with her, this must be done many dayes and many times in a day. The like may be done in Markets, and Faires, where there is great concourse of People, & Horses, & this will not fail to reclaime her. *What*

What course is to be taken with a Hawk that hath flown a Partridge, and will continually sit upon the ground at mark, and thereby is like to beat herself out of true flying, by missing many flights.

According as the country is where you fly your Hawks, so must you order them for this fault, if in the Champian, then you must let fly far from the Partridges, because there she cannot lose sight of them, nor will she be inticed by being neer to them, to fall to the ground, in the wood-lands or coverts you may do otherwise, you must fly them as neer as may be for feare she should be far behind, she should lose sight of them; but being neer, they then tempt her to fall into the wood upon the ground; then let her set, and hunt untill she be weary of so doing, be carefull not to suffer a Dog to goe unto her, neither let her heare your voyce at all: at length she will find that there is no good to be gotten by walking, and then she will up to a tree. Now your own knowledge assureth you that out of the wood the Partridges will not flick, and that putting your Doggs into the wood, you will be sure to shew her a flight, were-with if she fall again, I would without Question let her alone untill she should wish she had her supper if in the wood land you shall sometime make her draw after you, and serve her with the Spaniels, it will do her good but the
general,

general practise will quickly work within
her.

*How to reclaine a Hawk that will seek out
for a Dove house, the Tassel onely guilt
ty of this.*

I have heard of a Tassel that coyled from
mark (which is through wildness, for some-
times the Tassel will set fast while a stranger
comes up to him) and was that night taken in a
dove house earnestly feeding on a dove twen-
ty miles from the place where she was flown.
It is strange that loving and knowing a Dove
house well as he did, he should travel so farre
before he should find any one to please him,
and this in a country which affordeth many,
and such was his fault that upon every little
discontent he would so please himselfe. To
reclaime him, you must doe as before to the
Goshawk, that will house by cranes and catch-
es and your voyce; further and more especia-
lly in the evening, you must call him neer
unto a Dove house where some of purpose
should shew and stirre the Doves, that if he
went into the house, one of your compa-
ny rather than your selfe, might be quickly
with him having in readinesse prepared a box
filled with beaten pepper, and where he hath
broken the Dove strew it abundantly, and
so in as many places as shall be bare, which
will soone make him dislike so hot a diet.
Then shew your selfe a little negligent of him
and take him not down with haste, this will
quickly

quickly recall his love to you, then give unto him more then he will eat, which will make him out of love with a dove house, there will be no danger in doing this, for he will cast his gorge upon it, which Hawks usually do if a bone ly but awry; but if the meat stinketh this is of another cause, he is then sick, his stomack cannot digest what nature desireth, and so the continuing thereof with a desire to put it over, and cannot, putrefyeth the meat and stinketh, and maketh that hawk in a desperate state. Your serving the Tassell thus shall not effect any such matter but he will find a difference between such a distastful supper, & a sweet pleasing breakfast, which you must give him in cranes, with gentle and kind dealing. After you have brought him to a neerer familiarity, then you may proceed on in another course.

Another remedy against Wyling at dove houses.

When he is at the height of this familiarity cut out of either wing three of his best flying feathers, and put to his heels a knocking pair of bells, and so trayn him, when his want of power will hinder his desire to travel further, then you may with ease follow him, but so as he should not see you being continually thirty or forty feete from him, and sometimes give him your voyce. If you find him not incln'd to heare you (which is strange in a Hawk made gentle and in cranes) then get one to follow him.

him, but nere take him down, let that man be as neer the Tassel as he may be, who when the Hawk removeth, may by his voyce give you notice of it, then you may give him a call but come noe neerer. When it groweth to the houre that you think he will remove noe further, then let a live Dove be thrown out in a pair of cranes, by him that is with the Tarsell, and so loon as he hath it, let him be bestowed on that mans fist, until he cometh home, where let him fast until you go to bed, then for his supper give him a set of stones and knotes, (the number and size we will deliver herafter with their profits) the next morning carry him abroad with you an hour before you call him, then let him go at liberty, then let him see you kil and pul off the feathers of a Pidgeon, and before you call he will come so soon as you throw out your catch and be very fond and loving. When you have made him as you would have him the put in his feathers again, which being they were carefully cut out must be well preserved in a book, untill you have this use for them, he cannot be better impeded then with his own feathers, and he will not fly on jot the worse. There are no other faults your Hawks have, and so I proceed to the medicines of their diseases.

THE



Of the Cures of the Diseases, and Greifs incident to HAWKS.

First in the several Diseases breeding in the Beak, month, Eyes, Head, and Throat, of the Hawk.



IN the Beake there is a dry canker, the disease is comon and the cure easy, it sheweth it selfe white wh re it l es, there will be a crack or flaw in it before you shall discover it. under that white it eateth into the Beak, for the cure you must scrape

Scrape it with a peice of glass newly broken, which will make it smother then a knife. After you have fashioned your beak so well as you can, wash it either with the juyce of a Lemmon or with a little wine vinegar, one dressing will doe it.

The cure of the wet canker, in the mouth or Beak which will eat into her eyes, and brain, and kill her : more common to the long, then short winged Hawk.

Take aqua fortis of the Goldsmiths the strongest, qualify it in this manner, put your Aqua fortis into the deep side of an oyster shel, where it will presently boyl as over a fire, then dip a feather into a porringer of spring water, and drop into the Aqua fortis until it leave seething, and then for your use put it into a viol, then proceed thus to the cure search the sore well with a quill made fit for the turn, take off the scab as cleane as may be, if the bleeding may hinder the true search, put in a stick with a clout at the end of it wet in faire water, to wipe the blood away then you will find a little core feeding within the sore, pull and get as much of it out as you can, then put in your stick with a clout dipt in the Aqua fortis so qualified, but let it not be so wet as to drop, once or twice touching of it so will kill the canker, you must dress it once in four and twenty houres, you may feed your Hawk within one hour and an halfe after this dressing. This cure may seem dangerous but there

there is nothing more safe besides its speediness, as by my constant practise of it I have found.

A medicine for the Frounce.

The long wingd Hawk is more subject to this disease then the short, some make it all one with the canker, but are mistaken; it proceeds from a heat and drienesse of the body, or else a bruise, the older they are the more subject they are to it, especially such as are of a fretful disposition; you may kill it with juyce of lemmon, and stones washed in it, which work as well in the body as in the mouth.

You may let
a little goe
into the Body.

But Aqua fortis used, as for the canker is the best, it will work without any shew of sickness of the body, but there hath come from a Hawk, drossy mutes that have bubbles. But the ordinary medicine and which you have every where at hand, is Roch Alū, burnt leasurably, and beaten to Powder, which wrought with a little Honey, and by a knives point, and being applied to the sore the scab being taken a way to the bottome no matter if it bleeds) within lesse then sixe times dressing, once in four and twenty houres, will kill it.

A remedy for the Kernels.

They breed under the eye between the chap, and that, as bigg and as long as halfe a Bean, will swell up the eye and kill, if not prevented

prevented. The cure is lance the place swelled long wayes and with a Quill take out the sinnel as well as you can, they are as white as those in cattle, but not so large, you may cut the hole wide enough, afterwards seeth some spring water, put into it a peice of Roch Allum, and English honey; and so standing let the ingredients dissolve therein, then wash with a clout on a stick dipt in the water, the cold taken of it, next put in some powder of burnt Allum, otherwise it will in four and twenty houres close up again, and the sinnels increase as before, wash it for three mornings together.

The cure of the disease called the Vertigo in the Head.

When the Hawk is so affected, she will not hold her head still, but is putting it continually over her shoulder, so it falleth to its proper place again, it proceedeth of a cold in the body. The cure is take butter out of the Churne and washt, take also a clove of the middle size, and much mace, let them be bruised, not beaten and wrapt in the butter to the bignesse, of a stone, (though it be large it will be casting little enough) put it into a fine peice of lawne and tye it fast, so give it her and after that her upper, in the morning she will cast the lawne again, with the clove and mace therein, the butter will passe through her, then give unto her a clove of sodden garlick, the manner of seething it is thus; take th: cloves out of the head

head, but do not pill them, seeth them in faire water, and often feel them with a spoon, least they over seeth, for though they must be soft, yet must they not be over soft, that so if your Hawk will not take them in meat, they may be put into her without breaking, then the the husk, or white filme being taken off give vnto her, her - breakfast before or therewith, she shall not onely mew it, but that will work good digestion for her meat, at night give her butter, cloves, and mace as before, every night and every third morning, a clove of garlick untill she be cured, you must keep her warme and continually hooded, and if she will not then sit quietly, let her be maled up.

The pinne in the throat, a most desperate and almost incurable disease, Fatall to the short wing'd Hawk

This disease is discovered plainly, for upon any bate she will heave, and blow, and rattle in the throat, my practise with one was this, I tooke butter not washed, and laid or dawbed, a wing feather of a Hen, therewith, and twice or thrice a day, & as often at a time did put it up & down her windpipe, within three or four days the Hawk did well, but a freind of mine according to my advise making use of the same remedy lost his Hawk, but I suppose he put the feather into her throat instead of her windpipe. Another excellent Goshawk was brought me in her rustier hood, under pretence to be made flying, after I had unhooded her, she made a stout bate, and rattled in the throat, that

some

some Gentlemen at my house then of judgement and skill, said, she could not be recovered the pinne was to far gone, it troubled me that I meddled with her, because she was an honourable freinds of mine; I did what I cou'd and with butter out of the Chearne not washed, on a feather and afterwards, with two together, tyed as Arrows and bolts for cross-bowes, and when I had used them, with two feathers or more tyed with silk, on which I had lapped the powder of burnt Allum, and English honey (prepared as for the frounce,) I rub'd her windpipe, once a day, for three dayes together, and so my Hawk recovered.

The Pantise.

To discourse of this would be tedious, because uncertaine, some say it is the Tiflick in man or woman, or broken windedness in a Horse, others the contrary, and the reasons *pro* and *contra* are so insufficient, that I will not meddle with this disease at all. For the Piane I have no better remedy then what I have presented, and if it should indanger the life of the Hawk she can be in no more danger then the pinne put her in.

*For a smart or cold in the head of a Hawk
in short winged called the Rye.*

This distemper comes either by the Faulcons being washed at the brook in cold and Frosty, weahter

weather or wet with rain, or else by being ill kept, without tying or plumage or through poverty, for if she be in flesh she will soon out grow this disease. The cure is a wild primrose root dryed in the Oven after, the bread is drawn so that it may be beaten to powder which being very fine you may blow up the nares of the Hawk, and that will soon break it. Or else take the leaves of a wilde primrose, in the field or wood and stamp and strain out of the juyce, and put it up her nares, and it shall work the like effect,

An Experiment.

This receipt cured a man who being tormented in his head, could not move it without acute pains, he hearing me talke of it wou'd try it, and accordingly snuft up into his nose a spoonfull of the juyce, which for halfe an hour made him almost mad, but then the pain ceased, and he was cured. You must not give this to your Hawk but when she is empty nor must she feed to soon after it, but be sure to keep her warme, for other wise her pores being open, she is more apt to increase the cold she hath taken then to break it.

A Medicin against the Mites.

This vermine comes by not cleanly keeping and looking to the Hawks, but they are soonest got from a Perch or block where another Hawk hath sat that hath hid them: if they be timely discovered, and that they have not over run the whole body (some Hawkes have not been onely troubled about her beak and eyes

eyes, but the necks of the wings, and the hinder part of them have bee eaten to the quick) Aqua vitæ and stavesacre will kill them with rubbing their nares therewith, when you set her down for all night, and so will vinigar and stavesacre. The parts offended rubb'd with the juice of herb-grass stamp't & strain'd have been there by cured. Mr. Batcheler Master of all the Faulconers by Paules, had a Sparhawk over-run with this vermine, which he destroyed at last by this meanes: He took stavesacre and beat it small, then boyled it in faire water, making it strong & so strain'd it through a fine cloth, gently suffering none of the stavesacre to goe through, in it so strained he well washed his Hawk, and when he had done washing he lapp'd her up in a Lambs skin that was made warme and ready for that purpose, and kept her therein until she was neer dry, and then having another skin warmed also he put that about her, and so continued 2 houres the vermine run into the skins and the Hawk was clean and freed from her death,

An Experiment.

An excellent Medicine for a lase in the eye.

Take white suggar candy burnt as you burn your Allum then bruiſe or beat it to a very fine powder, and threof morning and evening put ſome into her eye. let her be alwayes hooded until ſhe be well which will be in a ſhort time yea although a filme begin to grow over it becauſe it hath not been looked to in time, yet be aſſured it will cure it.

A Medicine

A Medicine for a salt or hot humour, that runneth out of the eye and scaldeth all the feathers from that part under the eye.

This disease will make the one eye seem bigger than the other, and at all times seem to be full of water, may be both the eyes, may be in that bad condition: you must observe, that the often wiping of the eye against the wing putteth off her feathers, and maketh the eye worse. For cure, take the stalke of Fennel, and cut it off at one poynt, into that part of the stalk, which you shall leave long, being stopped with a joynt at the other end, you shall put or fill up with the powder of whitesugar Candy very finely pounded, and then with wax make very closse that end, and so doe three or four and bury them in the earth, two or three dayes, and your powder will be dissolved into fine water, which you may drop in your Hawks eye, or your own if you shall have need, *Probatum est.*

Another Medicine for the same.

Take a peice of gum draggon, and let it ly in three or four spoonfulls of spring water until it dissolve, and grow soft, then drop of the water into the eye, it is also very good for men,

A receipt

*A receipt beyond all other, to take out the
Lyme out of a Hawks feathers.*

Take Neates-foot oyle, any oyle else will
never be gotten out of the feathers, and
annoynt, the place lymed therewith; that
done, draw the web of the feather even as it
groweth from the Quill, between the flesh of
your fore finger, and the nail of your Thumb;
with the naile never give over working, untill
therewith you have drawne the lime clean out
and then you shall finde the feather look with
as a good glosse, as any of the rest, and stand
smooth as you draw them,

*A receipt to be given to a Hawk that bloweth,
and is short or thick winded.*

I was once ask'd by one of my freinds, what
was good for such an infirmity, I told him
the tops of Rosemary leasurely dryed, between
two warme Tyles, either made warme, and set
upon two hot embers to continue them so; or in
an Oven, so soon as the bread was taken out;
and when they are so well dryed as that they
would be beaten to fine powder, to give of the
powder, in good aboundance to his hawk with
her meat. I made it knowne unto him that this
was taught me by one that was an ancient, and
skilful Austringer; and withall told him, that
I had made no use thereof, neither could I al-
ledge a reason why it should be good; As he
was a Faulconer, so he was a Cöcke-master.
and

and he told me that he had made use of it in such manner for his Cockes; since when for a Hawk so troubled I have made proof of, and found it very profitable.

A Medicine for the Wormes, wherewith all creatures (I think as well as Hawks) are troubled.

Flos sulphuris given in her meat is very good and so is *Corolium*, otherwise called Seamosse dried, and in powder given the Hawk with her meat. *Pulvis contra vermis* is to be had at some Apothecaries, given with her meat in the morning, she will not at all fly the worse at night, Lavender cotten minced and made into a pill with butter, and rouled up in sugar, is good. Castings of Wormwood, and Saintuary are very good. Sodden Garlick in my practise is better then any of these. There can no better thing be given to a long winged hawk for the Fillenders; if so, it must then be granted, nothing can helpe digesture better. You shall find how it is sodden in the Chapter for the disease in the head. I have given every night a Clove to a short winged Hawk, six nights together. Worme seed given with meat, or Worme seed with Aloes, Butter, and two or three chives of Saffron given in a pill, is very good. And I think so are a hundred more medicines for this disease; and there are more Hawkes die hereof, then of all other diseases besides.

*A Medicine or pill to be given to a Hawk
that hath the Wormes, whereof I make
the best allowance.*

Take English honey and clarify it, take off
the scumme with a feather when it hath boyl-
ed alittle, and then it is clarified: let it boyle
leisurely untill it groweth so stiffe as that you
may make it up in pills, which you shall
thus approve; take a little out of it upon a
knives poynt, and drop it upon a Trencher,
when it is cold you shal see whether it be stife
enough, or no; then beat some worme seed
and put into it, & so make it up in pills, I will
tell you how I did use to give them; I lappe
them up in a single white paper, of the thinnest
paper I can get, and then I put therein my pill,
and tye the paper clos about with the thred; I
am very carefull not to touch the out side of
the paper, after I have handled the pills before
I wash, for feare she should take any dislike in
the tast, I put it into so thin a paper that it may
the sooner dissolve; for if it be in a thick paper
that will not so soon take moysture. (I have
approved both) and then if she offer to cast it
she may with so strong paper cast all: Which
to prevent if I know any thing my Hawk will
dislike, I shew her that, it will be a meanes to
make her keep it otherwise I will have in a
readinesse a wing of some Fowl, wherewith I
will tend her, sometimes with shewing it, and
sometimes suffering her to plume, by which
meanes you shall have your pill or pills worke
kindly

kindly. You may give two as bigge as a small Hazell-Nut to a Goshawk, one a Tarsel; it is a good scouring, besides the benefit of killing Wormes. I have heard very experienced Astringers say, that there is no killing of worms with any such receipt as I have mentioned; but their advice is to beat a small flint stone, to smal pummis, and to give it her with her meat: And this they say must first break the bed of Wormes, then any of these receipts will kill them. I cannot understand where these worms should lie, that must have this help, and without which the other cannot profit. I have seen a small grub worme in long wing'd Hawkes, and especially in the blank Tarsels, that have been muted daily, sometimes two, sometimes three and sometimes four in a mute and more. And to kill these I have laboured, but I will never approve it more, for I cannot doe it; and besides, I think they rather benefit a Hawk then doe any hurt: For I flew a Tarsel so troubled all his fore-age, and when he was an enter-mewer untill after Christmas at the Cock, he was a very high flyer that yeers remain; and three yeares after he was a lead Hawk at the Brook in *Leicestershire*, & al this time had these worms, and he was called by that name *Wormes*. I am put in mind of giving a hawk brimstone, by speaking of the pounded flint, and I have very often approved it, to give it in this manner to any Hawk, broken like small gravell, & at night give it with her meat, & she will in the morning bring it up, in her casting it will help greatly to clean a Hawk, and breed

breed a good stomach. There is not so common a disease followeth a hawk as the worms, and I have found them in most feathered Fowls, but never any within the bowels, but in the body most abundantly, and without all doubt the Back-worme, if a man was certaine his Hawk were so diseased, both the pill and sodden Garlick with countinuaunce would destroy it.

A receipt for a Hawk that hath lost her courage, and joyeth not, or is low in flesh.

Take a wild and well fleshed house Dove, and draw out a wing, you know what to pare away, and how to prepare it fit for your Hawk: Take a new-laid egge, whilest it is warme & warme a Porringer or Pewter-dish against the fire, then breake the egge, and put the yolk thereinto, let it be broke a little with a spoone, and then draw your meat through it, and as your hawk is feeding, with a feather lay on more. I would have this so quickly done, that the dove nor egg should lose but litte of their naturall heat, and by making it more hot you make it worse then the losing of the heat. Use this but two or three mornings, and you shall find your Hawk grow bravely upon you. For a Hawke to be proud and full of flesh, is but a spur or whetstone to put her into all ill conditions if she be wilde: But let her be gentle and not wilde, she is able to kill any thing that is fit to be flown unto.

Another

Another receipt very good for the same purpose.

Take a pound of Beef of a young beast, or more Beefe if you will, make it very clean, not leaving either fat or string therein: You may the better doe it because the Beef must be sliced very thin, which when it is so sliced and well picked, and lay it in a still, and put thereto as much Claret wine, of the best high Country wine you can get, as may cover the Beef, put thereto one, or two ounces of white Sugar-candy, beaten to fine powder, and then still them together, but let the still be very temperately kept, and through this you may often draw your hawks meat:

How to draw water that is cooling, and the property thereof is to kill any unnaturall heat in the mouth or body, it is a great cleanser, and increaseth breath; it will keep the body in good temper, and helpe the body distemperd with heat.

I would gladly set down every thing so plainly, as that there might never be question made of my meaning, nor that there should be any thing mistaken, for want of a true discription, *Prim*, of some called *Prim-priver*, it is that which is planted in some Orchards, and in some Gardens, to beautifie the walks, & is kept with

with cutting it doth carry a white flower, which when they are blowne, I would have cleanly picked, taking nothing but the flower, let not your fire be kept over rash or over hot, but let them be carefully distilled, and then put it into a glass untill you have use of it, no hawk will dislike the taste of the water, & the water thus stilled hath a very good smell, but it leaveth a most stinking Still. If you shall give her this water with her meat, you shall find admirable profit therein. It is very good therewith to ensayme a Hawk of any kind, for a long winged hawk that is in summer flowne in the field there never was or can be us'd any thing better, it is most true that in giving something to heat the stomach, you may therewith over heat the liver; and it is so for the liver give something to cool that, and so you may over coole or kill the stomach. But there is such an excellent property in this water, as notwithstanding it cooleth the liver, yet it bettereth the stomach. The use of this water, will prevent many diseases, for infirmities and sickness do continually follow such Hawkes, as are cleanly fed; but flown fowl before they be well ensaymed, it will keep thy Goshawk and Tarsell in continual health, if you be careful in the ensayming of them, and not flying of them before they be clean; if you wil not be carefull, but by over-hasty desire of sport, shall make thee fly them before they be fit to fly; then you shall have froth for a little season some sport, but then the conclusion will be confusion: to be weak and sickly is the best hope cā be had of a hawk
her

het or flown before she be clean, but to be het or flowne when she is more then foul, so soon as cold weather doth come, be assured of the Pantise, and other diseases which will fall into her feet and leggs, and then as good pull off her head as keep her. I know not any man that hath had the use thereof but my selfe, and I have used it, this sixteen or seaventeen yeeres, and I did never impart it to any man, but one Knight what it was, who to my knowledge did never cause it to be drawne.

*A very excellent medicine for a dangerous
bruise, presently to be given after the hurt.*

Take English honey and clarifie it, and so soon as you have so done before, it boyleth any more put into it halfe so much stone-pitch or somewhat lesse then there is honey, & then let it boyle againe: It shall not need to boyl long because the Pitch wil make it strong and fast enough to make up in pills; as soon as you can, give her a large pill thereof, and although she fast above twelve houres, after the receiving, it is the better: I pray let me make all plain unto you, for this is worthy to be had in good estimation, both of the Faulconer and Austringer. It is a practise of my own devising; and thus I used the same. I have had divers Tarsels flying at the Cock, so hurt themselves that they have not been able to stand or hold up a wing, I have presently maled them, to keep them warme untill I came home (I tell you this because you shall understand, that it is
very

very dangerous to let them take cold before the receipt of this pill or pills, for making of them something less, you may give two,) when I came home, I would keep her still maled up, lest she should catch cold untill I had made her pills ready, when I would not yet unmale her if I found it a dangerous bruise, but keep her so all night or day, and I would be sure that when I did unmale her to feed, or to see how she could stand it should be in a very warme Chamber, where there should be a good fire.

I did fly a Goshawk that was not my own for which Hawk I was offered, forty pounds, I could not, and her Master would not sell her; the next yeer she had such a bruise upon her body against a small tree, not much bigger then my leg, crossing to catch a Pheasant-cock, that she lay there to the beholders dead, and there she had been dead but that this accident hap- pen'd very neer unto one that was with me, when I came unto her I saw her eys stir a little, I opened her mouth, and put my finger down, her throat, she stirred no part of her body; I lapped her up in a good fellows Jerkin that was with me, and so I carried her under my arme to a house two miles from thence, I found she had life in her, & then I had hope; I gave her two pils, such as I have formerly spoken of she did lie so lap'd up at the least sixteen hours and when I did unmale her to see her strength; she was very unable to stand, and hardly able to offer to stand, I fed very short, but with my care in one week I delivered her to her Master with some directions; in all her time I had her after

Consule cū
vinis.

after her bruise she never cast any meat, but after I parted from her, she would once in three or foure meales cast part or all of her meat, my consent was asked when I came thither, that her head might be pulled off, I would not yeild to that: but upon easy termes I took him home with mee.

In the strand I met with that worthy Baron who before had made meanes to buy her, and he asked me, if I would not help him to that Goshawk; I told him truely in what desperate case she was in, and all the truth. He said you will recover, you will recover that; I promised if she did recover, he should have her, and at Easter Term she (receiving her hurt, neer Shrovetide) I did deliver her a very sound hawk and I had for her thirty pounds, and her well proving was worth twenty pounds more unto me. One other Goshawk I recovered that wanted not much of her danger, and her Master sold her in Suffex for fiteene or sixteen pounds, and a young Goshawk clean mewed out of the mew I dare write no untruth, for this must be over viewed by the actors: what shall I need to set down any more for this, knowing this to be so approved good? and which maketh it the more excellent it is to be had in every place, so is neither *Parasite*, nor *Mumma*, I could mention more but all worthlesse in respect: If you will give any thing else let it be *Mumma* beaten into powder and so given with her meat, you shal find it in the morning in her casting, and it very good where the other is unknowne,

other wise

Otherwise for the same.

I was taught to put up in the manner of a
glister oyle of Roses, with a Syrenge.

*A receipt for a straine or bruise in the
foote.*

Take a handfull of Mallowes, and boyle
them either with neates foot-oyle, Goose-
grease, Capons grease, or Hoggs grease, when
they are well boyled, streine them through a
cloath, and then mingle with them good Aqua-
vite, and let them boyle altogether a little, and
therewith annoynt the place.

*A receipt for a wound or hurt taken ei-
ther by a Dog, or the claws of a Hare,
or otherwise,*

Have a speciall care that the wind or cold
enter not into the wound before you have
wherewith to dresse it, If it be where you
have a soveraign Balme, there is nothing
better, that is to be had but in few places:
And therefore for want thereof, take a quan-
tity of Spring-water, and let it seeth, then
take it from the fire, and put into it a peece
of Roch-Allum; and some English-Honey,
and soe let them dissolve in the water, the
water being blood warme; therewithall
wash

wash the sore, it will keep it cleane from putrifying, and heale it, and still be carefull that it doth not take cold.

A medicine for the Cray.

This grieve proceedeth of a hot and dry cause, and it is a dainty cure. Hawkes distilled, and the meate drawn through the water is very good. To draw your Hawks meat through Cows-milk warme from the Cow, is very good, and so approved.

Another for the same.

Milk from the Cow distilled is excellent good for that grieve; but thus followeth the discommodity, it cooleth and hurteth the stomacke. I have known this water used for the stone, but the discommodity was soone found, but if you will distill a pinte and halfe of milk, and withall an ounce of white Sugar-Candy, finely pounded, it will rectifie all, it hindreth not its property for the Cray, and yet it doth now comfort the stomack.

Another for the same, and the best of any for the same.

I have knowne some pare the eud of a Candle to a small quantity, and so put it into her tewell gently, and it hath done good. But I use Cattle soap, and thereof cut a peece an inch long in manner of a supposita, and put it

it up, and so leave it, this is very good. But
withall I have pared a little of such soape,
and conveyed it into the gut of a Fowl, being
very carefull of the cleanly doing it, not
knowing whether the taste may offend or no;
so done I cast my hawk, and put it downe, and
and then I feed upon it, to make her
the better to put it over; this with
the supposita will so open and
make glibbe the passages,
that you shall soone
find amendment
in your
hawk.

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The TABLE

AN

Alphabeticall Table of the Cheifest things Con- tained in this Book, Asalso of the words of Art belonging to the Noble profession of Faulconry

THE Reader is to understand that
whereas the Author here makes
mention of his two Bookes of *the Art*
of Faulconry, the first and second Book,
as they here goe in order, are to be taken
but for one Book ; and the third Book in-
titled *Lathams new and second Book of*
Faulconry, hereunto annexed being an
Addition to the former & compos'd foure
yeeres afterwards (to which also we have
made an exact Alpheticall Table for the
help and more speedy satisfaction of the
Reader) is to be taken for the second
Book, as plainly will appeare by the per-
usal of the Book.

A

A Yrie
Aloes
Angelica

33,82,91

112,168

176

Brants

The TABLE

B

B Rants	6
Bate	12
Blank Hawks	28
Box	ibid.
Barbary Falcon	ibid.
Bathing of the Hawk	32
Baked blew	73
Bowling of the Hawk	125, 127
Biting of the hawk with a mad Spaniel	165
Burrage and Buglosse	172

C

C Are of washing Hawkes newly taken from the mew	90
Crocis and Cramp	46, 53; 145, 90
Cauking of the Hawk	5
Creance	12
Carrying	15
Checking or killing	30
Covering	36
Cray	71, 114, 8
Cold in the Head with the Cure	135
Cloves	171
	Carduus

The TABLE

Carduus Benedictus	417
Cotten or woollen cotten	59
Casting	26, 59

D

Disclos'd or newly hatched	33
Dropping of the Hawk	70
Drought and heat of the Hawk and the water good for it	137

E

Eias, or Ramage Hawk	4, 39
Eyres of Hawkes	38
Endewing	55
Sore Eyes of Hawkes	116

F

Fillanders	8, 98, 111, 129
Flannell	26, 54, 96
Falling sickness of Hawkes	164
Frounces with the Cure	138, 141

G

Glut or Grease	7, 26, 45
Gorge	8
Grubbewormes in Hawks	28
Gerfaulcon	79
Gun and Gunpowder	49
Gouts in Hawkes	15, 157
Garget	ibid.
Gurgiting or suffocating	72
H 4	Haggard.

The TABLE

H

H	Aggard Faulcon	45
	Hearners	83,86
	High Mounty	ibid.
	Harts tongue	172
	Horehound for Hawkes	173
	Honyfuckles for them	174
	Hearts of Hawkes sick cured	125

I

I	Nk of a Dove	26
	Intermedwed Hawkes	42,84
	Jessyes	48
	Injeamed Hawkes	50,53,70
	Inflammation of their Livers	122
	Itching of their blood,	167

K

K	Netes & swelling in the leggs of hawks	
	with their Cures	155
	Killed Check	22
	Kidneys of Hawkes cured	130

L

L	Ady day in Lent	41
	Leashes of Hawkes	34
	Lures of Hawkes,	11,13
	Lice in Hawkes with their Cure	47
	Liverwort good for Hawkes	171

M

M	Uting of Hawks	8,70
	Making	

The TABLE

Making of Hawks	20, 84, 19
Mites in Hawkes	47
Mannaging of Hawkes	83
Mint good for Hawkes	172
Myrrhe good for them	170
Mustardseed good	ibid
Mewing of Hawkes	43

N

New wounds in hawk with their cure	166
Nuzzling of Hawkes	43

O

Overflowing in the Gall of Hawks cured	123
--	-----

P

Peregrine Faulcon	4, 5
Palenger soare Faulcon	5, 42
Pelt	13
Pluming or feeding	ibid.
Pell	21
Pelf	fbid
Plumage	26, 75
Plumed Hawks of severall complexions	39
Pare not fat	70
Pannells of Hawks	55, 63, 71, 101
Pantues in Hawks	114, 130, 143
Pounces of Hawkes	125
Perfuming of their bodie & sences	132, 14
Pinnin	

The TABLE

Pinning their feet with the Cure of it 169

2

Q Varreys of Hawkes 29
 Quailes 31

R

R Eclaming of Hawks 25
 Rusterhood 10, 86

Reins and Kidneis of Hawkes Cured 130

Roaping of Hawks 56, 125

Remageanes 52

Rubarb and Rice for hawks 169

Rosemary good for them and how 173

Roystingly to twitch 81

S

S light Faulcons 4, 79

Slicing and sliming 70

Seeling of Hawkes 10

Scratching Hawks 38

Stunted 45

Stones for Hawks 57, 58, 59

Scouring of them 108, 111, 195, 196

Spouting of them 190, 145

Stock 86

Stooping of the Hawk 80

Small gutts diseased and how cured 98

Singles in Hawkes 158

Sorrel good for them 172

Sage good and how to be used 173

Saffron

The TABLE

Saffron good and how to be used	169, 170
Sallendine good for them	104
Sprayns in Hawks, and how cured	162
Setting down of a Hawk	41

T

T Assell Gentle	4, 39
T Trussing	78

V

V Nsummd or when the feathers are not come out in mewing	53
---	----

W

W Eathering of Hawks	36, 40
W Washing of them	52
W Wrapping	55, 56
W White froth of them	65, 102
W Wormes with their cure	115
W Weakness of Stomach Cured	177, 134
W Wormwood good for Hawkes	171
W Warts in Hawkes and how to be Cured	158

The End of the Table
of the First BOOK

THE

The TABLE



THE Alphabetical Table for the Second Book

A	<i>ppetite in Hawks and vehement desire to enjoy the prey</i>	26
	<i>Allum good for them</i>	141
	<i>Antlets</i>	10
	<i>Abay</i>	68

B

B	<i>Londy meat for them</i>	20
	<i>Hawkes Blounded with Partridges</i>	46
	<i>Buying of Spaniels</i>	75
	<i>Bating at Partridges</i>	56
	<i>Brancher</i>	53
	<i>Bawke the Pheasant</i>	70

C

C	<i>Astings of the Goshawk</i>	15
	<i>Woollen Castings</i>	15
	<i>Cold meat for Hawkes</i>	23
	<i>Covart</i>	22, 45
	<i>Called loose</i>	38
	<i>Short Cruce</i>	42
	<i>Cage</i>	58

Clotbird

The TABLE

Clotbird	140
Chripping and whistling to the Hawk	79
Cramp and Cray	128

D

Drawing or coming of the Hawk	36
Dorring	140

E

Eyas Hobby	140
Eyas Lanner	140
Eyas Lanneret	ibid
Eye of the Hawk and Cure	127
Eyas	53
Entring the Hawk at the wilde-Goose or Heron	91
Entring the Hawk at the Seamew	ibid.
Entring the hawk at the Pheasant-cock	71
Entring the Goshawk to the Covert	58

F

Familiarity necessary to be had betwixt the Falconer, Hawk & Spaniels	43
Full stomach &c.	45
Fillanders	7
Flying at the Rook	92
Feaking and rouzing	64, 142
Flying on playnes	49
Flickering of the Hawk	120

G

Giding of the sounce	47
Goshawk	

The TABLE

Goshawk &c. 2
Goe Ret 64

H

Hard of Ward 8, 104
Hooding of the Hawk 28
Hand Fowl 88
Haggard Lanner 101
Hobby 137
Haggard hobby 139
Heere Ret 66
Have after 64
Haggard Faulcon 77

I

Instructions for mewing the Hawks 11
Jumping to the Fist 35

L

Lanner 8
LLanneret 9, 99
Leash 46
Livershot 7

M

MAking the hawk for the Pheasant 60
MManning the Goshawk 14
Mew how to be ordered and kept 11, 12
Martin 140
Merlin 137
Mowry 143

Narr

The TABLE

N

N	Ares or nostrils of the Hawk	116
	Nuzzling of the Hawk	69, 82, 93

O

O	Stringer	
----------	----------	--

P

P	Pultering	38
	Pelt of a Pullet	42
	Pluming	46
	Pheasant	46
	Partridge	ibid.
	Peppering the Hawk	78
	Puller	53
	Partridge time when	116

R

R	Eclaming the Hawk	30
	Rammage Lanner	103
	Rammage Lanneret	115
	Rye, an infirmity in the hawk how cured	128
	Robbers of Hawks	66
	Railing of hawks from place to place	67, 39
	Retrive	47
	Raking the scale	142

S

S	Stump	42
	Spaniels	3
	Stanch Spaniels	451, 66
	Standing still on the Ground	50
	Soaking Hawks meat in Urin	49
	Snatching	

The TABLE

<i>Snatching at the Souce</i>	48
<i>Scratch amongst the Spaniels</i>	114
<i>Stinning Partridge</i>	84
<i>Sudden Souce</i>	89, 95
<i>Sparrowhawk, and the manning of it</i>	96

T

T <i>Ruffling the Prey</i>	75, 121
<i>Trayns unbrailed</i>	94

U

V <i>Nfeiled</i>	121
-------------------------	-----

W

W <i>Ords of encouragement to Hawks</i>	45
<i>Weathering in the Aire</i>	56
<i>Weathering in the Hood</i>	ibid.
<i>Ware Hawk</i>	93
<i>Warwinkle</i>	140

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